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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

IMPORTANT DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The Debate in the British Parliament on the Terms of Peace.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Mail steamship *Bremen*, Capt. Wessels, from Southampton, Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

The news we thus receive is not so late as that by the *Hungarian*, at Quebec; but we are placed in possession of British and Continental files, from which we derive various matters of the highest interest.

THE PACIFICATION OF EUROPE.

England and the Italian Question—What the Preliminaries at Villafranca Really Were—Republican Manifestoes, &c., &c.

ENGLAND AND THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENT—IMPORTANT DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the 8th inst., Lord Normanby, in rising to ask a question relating to the proposals for peace submitted to Austria by Her Majesty's Government, expressed his belief that this was the only country in which any mystery still existed in regard to the propositions of the peace of Villafranca. These propositions were popularly believed on the Continent to be the joint production of M. de Persigny and Lord Palmerston, and were considered discreditable to our professed neutrality, which (in spite of the declaration of the present Government to tread in the steps of their predecessors) had, in the opinion of other Powers, been often violated. In support of this opinion he quoted a dispatch from the Prussian Minister at Berlin to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, and insisted that Lord John Russell, instead of uniting the policy of this country and Prussia, had established a complete breach between them. He proceeded to defend Austria against the charge brought against her of having been the first to declare war, and of having thereby abrogated the treaties of 1815, and pointed out that Austria had agreed to a meditation, which was rejected by Sardinia and France, and that Sardinia in 1848 had invaded Austria, but that the treaties of 1815 were not then considered to have been abrogated. Willing as he was to do justice to the noble impulses of Lord John Russell, he was afraid that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs had taken a one sided view of the question, and had been misled by enthusiasts who would, he feared, be overborne by the Mazzinnian party. In connection with Mazzini, he reviewed the present state of affairs in Central Italy, and especially in Tuscany, whose present Government was most tyrannical, and defended the Grand Duke from the accusation that he had ordered the bombardment of Florence. He strongly deprecated any course by which England might be mixed up with these differences, and hoped we should not be parties to any Conference to settle Italian affairs.

Lord Wodehouse stated, that some days before the conclusion of peace at Villafranca, the French Ambassador gave Lord John Russell a statement concerning the *data* on which France was willing to make peace with Austria. Lord John Russell agreed to transmit the document to the Austrian Minister, but did not give any advice whatever in respect to it, as he did not think the time arrived for Her Majesty's Government to interfere with effect. He declined to follow Lord Normanby into his attacks on the Tuscan and Piedmontese Governments, but contented himself with reminding him that if constitutional liberty should be established in Italy it would be owing to Piedmont.

Lord Normanby asked Lord Granville whether the transmission of the French proposals to Austria was or was not the act of the Cabinet?

Lord Granville answered the question in the affirmative.

The subject then dropped.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord Elcho moved an Address to Her Majesty, stating that in the opinion of this House it would be consistent neither with the honor nor the dignity of this country to take part in any Conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. Premising that the late Government had (as he had stated in the preamble to his motion) pursued throughout the late negotiations a strict and impartial neutrality, and adverting to the discordant opinions entertained respecting the late hostilities in Italy, he avowed his concurrence with those who did not consider the war justifiable, or that Austria was the aggressor. Sardinia, he said, had pursued towards Austria a policy of provocation and insult. She had been long bent upon the war, and had made preparations for it. He could not, therefore, sympathize with Sardinia and France, and he insisted that the principle of armed intervention, on the ground assigned by the latter, was one against which we ought to protest. The neutrality of the present Government, instead of being similar to that of the late, had been, he said, rather that of an advocate and partisan. Neutrality was defined to be a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; but the neutrality of the present Government was not of that indifferent character. What they had sought in 1848 they sought now—the exclusion of Austria from Italy. In urging the inexpediency of this country taking part in the Conference, he maintained that the true policy of this country was that of non-intervention—a policy strongly advocated by the late Sir Robert Peel. The Government said they did not mean to go into the Conference on any questions of detail, but if they entered it as friends of Italy, and upon its general affairs, what did they propose to do with reference to the Duchies, to the States of the Church, to the French occupation of Rome? If we had confidence in the Emperor of the French, let us he said, keep out of the Conference; if we distrusted him, *à fortiori*, let us keep out of the Conference. He sympathized with Italy, and believed that it would be for the good of that country that we should abstain as far as possible from interference in its affairs.

Mr. Kinglake moved the "previous question," because he conceived, he said, that Lord Elcho's proposal could not be appropriately met by either an affirmative or a negative vote. The motion tended to express distrust in Her Majesty's Ministers, and it was so near a vote of want of confidence that hardly any man could consent to vote for one who would not consent to vote for the other. It was rash to lay down a rule to operate in future, in total ignorance of what circumstances may arise to modify the rule. Holding the Ministers answerable for the consequences, he was prepared to concede to them the confidence which was an indispensable condition of all true responsibility. He admitted that his objections to our joining in the Conference were very strong, and he enumerated some of those objections, and the conditions under which he would not disapprove of England's going into a Congress to settle the details of the territorial arrangements of Italy.

The question having been put, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said: Sir—The honorable and learned gentleman who has just sat down, in the beginning of his speech, gave, I think, very conclusive reasons against the adoption of the motion which has been made by my noble friend, and he has met that motion by proposing what is termed the previous question. So far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as my colleagues are concerned, we should have been perfectly willing to deal with this motion by meeting it with a direct negative; but if it be the pleasure of the House to treat it as a motion which it would be unwise and imprudent to entertain at all (hear), of course Her Majesty's Government can have no objection to concur in that vote and support the proposition which has been made by the honorable and learned member, made of his own choice and without concert with Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) But there have been matters of great interest raised in this discussion, both by the honorable and learned gentleman, and by my noble friend who opened the debate, and I am sure my noble friend will not be surprised that a motion upon a subject of such immense importance upon the affairs of Europe, challenging the attention of Europe at a period so critical, and aiming, as he himself will be the first to admit, in a peculiar manner at imposing limits upon the free and responsible action of her Majesty's Ministers, should itself be subject to discussion. Now, if I read the terms of this motion of my noble friend, the first remark, I think, that occurs is that it is scarcely applicable to the position in which we stand, [hear, hear,] because that which it condemns is the taking part in any conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French. But I am not aware of any proposal, of any suggestion, of any idea, or even dream of taking part in a conference for the purpose of settling details the preliminaries of which have been arranged by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French. The details of peace, as we all know perfectly well, from the public journals, if not otherwise, will be settled by the belligerents themselves [hear]; and what will remain to be settled are not merely details for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions of the belligerents, but other great questions of European policy, vitally affecting the interests and happiness of Italy [cheers], stretching beyond the limits of Italy itself, and as well entitled to be termed masters of high and prime European interest as any questions that have been discussed among the European Powers in our time. [Cheers.] Therefore, that is no matter of settling the details of a peace, and the motion of my noble friend does not really describe the state of things in which we stand. [Hear, hear.] I find some discrepancy between the motion of my noble friend and his speech. His motion is very peremptory in its terms, and so much objects to our taking part in some coming conference, the nature of which does not appear to be distinctly understood, that my noble friend departs from the usage of Parliament, and, while circumstances are immature and as yet most imperfectly developed, invites the House of Commons to arrive by anticipation at the decision that under no circumstances are we to take part in the coming conference. These are the terms of his motion; but the speech of my noble friend, especially the latter part of it, might have passed as a speech against his own motion instead of for it, because, carried away by his own generous feelings, he concluded by telling my two noble friends near me that if they would but enter the conference as Ministers of England, and not as Ministers of France or of Italy, he would not object to their going. If that be so, what becomes of his motion? My noble friend must himself be conscious of this discrepancy; nor can he fail to be aware that his motion in its present terms is clearly untenable. The motion is brought forward to satisfy a great desire for a Parliamentary decision. It has appeared and reappeared more than once. Sometimes it has been submerged in the waves, but it has always retained its vitality, and the last time it came before us it was mentioned in connection with a declaration of the right honorable gentlemen the member for Buckinghamshire, who, after we had discussed for a night or two in general terms the Italian question, said it was become more than ever necessary that Parliament should distinctly pronounce its opinion upon the question that was about to be raised by the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire. If Parliament is to pronounce its opinion, we derived no indication from the speech of my noble friend that it was his purpose to carry the question to that mortal issue; on the contrary, his speech appeared to be delivered for the purpose of expressing his own sentiments, and influencing by that expression the sentiments of the House of Commons. But there was not the slightest indication from him, and the present state of the benches would not have favored any such indication, that we were met here to try a great issue, in which was involved not only the fate of an Administration, but likewise the character which England is to bear in one of the great crises of European history. [Hear, hear.] I confess I am left in considerable doubt and bewilderment under these circumstances not only of difference between my noble friend and Her Majesty's Government, but of difference between my noble friend and his motion, and between my noble friend and himself. [A laugh.] I ask myself, What is the real purpose of this motion? It certainly requires a vindication. It is not a motion within the ordinary walk of Parliamentary effort and exertion. It is not usual to ask the House of Commons to instruct the Government upon the course that it shall take in difficult questions of foreign policy, and still less would it be usual to do so in cases where the circumstances under which the Government will have to act are as yet unformed and unknown. What, then, is the purpose of my noble friend, and what is the purpose—I think I can answer this with more confidence—of the right honorable gentleman, the member for Buckinghamshire, who was so anxious that this motion should come on for discussion! My noble friend has spoken in warm and strong terms of his sympathy for Italy. I give him the fullest credit for entertaining that sympathy, but I own I much regret the form which it has assumed. [A laugh.] Still, my noble friend undoubtedly entertains that sentiment, but I doubt whether the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks was moved by sympathy for Italy when he said it was exceedingly desirable that the opinion of Parliament should be expressed upon the subject. My noble friend has spoken in just commendation, as he thinks, of the strict and impartial neutrality which was maintained by the late Government; and, indeed, the principal point in his speech has been the broad distinction he has drawn between the neutrality of the late and the neutrality of the present Government. The neutrality of the late Government, according to him, was the neutrality of an umpire; while the neutrality of the present Government is the affected neutrality of a partisan. Let me say a few words upon the two parts of that question. Beyond giving credit to the late Government in the person of Lord Malmesbury for perfect integrity of intention, and for an indefatigable assiduity—indeed, a feverish, restless, overdone assiduity, as far as regards the mode of expression, but still a sound, honorable, and manly assiduity—to maintain the peace. I am not prepared to subscribe the doctrine of my noble friend that it meant a strict and impartial neutrality. I cannot say that the expressions used are conformable to that principle, and if my noble friend near me has stated his dissent from that description of the conduct of the late Government, I am bound to add my own testimony, such as it is, to that which he has borne. In one of the letters of Lord Malmesbury he states that Austria has accepted his four points, and that consequently England has urged France to make Sardinia disarm. Austria never did accept the four points of Lord Malmesbury. She never even came near the acceptance of them, and any one who has read the document in which she set forth what she called her acceptance with its qualifications will show that the whole force and virtue of that document lie in the qualifications, which entirely destroyed the propositions of Lord Malmesbury. But let me refer to what took place in this House, and test the strict and impartial neutrality of the late Government by the public declaration of the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks, on the 18th of April. There are many here who recollect the remarkable expressions then used. The right honorable gentleman said there were many things in the conduct of Sardinia that were ambiguous, perplexing, and suspicious, while the conduct of Austria had been in the main a conduct of dignified conciliation, and in closing his speech he declared that he knew of no reason why the peace of Europe should not be preserved. I want to know whether the right honorable gentleman was justified in those expressions with the information which we, indeed, did not possess, but which was at that time in his possession as a Minister. Why, that speech, in which the right honorable gentleman, speaking with all the authority of an organ of the Government, bestowed upon the conduct of Austria the praise of dignified conciliation, was made on the 18th of April. But upon the 12th of April there had been discharged from Vienna an epistle, which was delivered to Lord Malmesbury on the 16th, two days before the speech of the right honorable gentleman opposite, and in that epistle Austria declared her intention of sending that very summons to Sardinia which a week after brought about the war. [Hear, hear.] Count Buol, writing on the 12th of April, says, in a perfectly intelligible paper—much more intelligible than many others which I find in the blue-book, [a laugh]:

> "We are about to address direct to the Cabinet of Turin a summons to reduce their army to a peace footing, and to disband the free corps or Italian volunteers. If this step should produce no effect, there would be nothing left for us but to lay upon the Cabinet of Turin the whole responsibility of the consequences which its refusal will entail, and to declare that their persistence in an openly aggressive attitude gives us back entire liberty of action by freeing us from the pacific promises which we had previously made to the British Government."

Yet with that paper in his possession the right honorable gentleman, on the 18th of April, declared that the conduct of Austria was marked by dignified conciliation, and that he saw no reason why the peace of Europe should not be preserved. [Hear, hear.] I dare say that that may be consistent with the great anxiety of the right honorable gentleman for a discussion upon the Italian question, and consistent also with his views of a strict and impartial neutrality; but I do not think my noble friend, the member for Haddingtonshire, will subscribe to such doctrine, and I am certain the House will agree with me, that a Minister who could use these words under these circumstances was not a Minister whose words under these circumstances was governed by a strict and impartial neutrality. [Hear, hear.] But the real desire of my noble friend seems to be to prevent Her Majesty's Government from taking part in any Congress or Conference that may definitively regulate the settlement of the Italian question, lest our agency should there be exercised in a sense too favorable to Italy, or so favorable to Italy as to be unfavorable to Austria, or as to make an enemy of Austria. Let the House consider for a moment what is meant by this imputed hostility to Austria. I do not suppose there is any statesman in this country, or any member of this House, or any single man in England, who has at any time made public affairs the object of impartial study, who can be actuated by so senseless a motive as that of hostility to Austria. [Hear, hear.] To disclaim that motive on the part of the Government is needless and disparaging, because I cannot admit that the slightest ground has ever been given for imputing to them any idea so monstrous and absurd. England has an immense interest in the maintenance of the European equilibrium, and that which disorganizes any one of the great countries of Europe is necessarily menacing to the general peace and to the interests of England. It is our duty and interest to desire to see Austria strong, flourishing, and happy. [Hear, hear.] But it does not follow that we are not to have our own opinion upon the circumstances under which Austria is likely most usefully to discharge the duties of her great position in Europe, and is likely most effectually to promote her own separate, particular, and individual interests. [Hear, hear.] This Italian question is one of which the roots lie deeply embedded in the past. It has not grown up to-day or yesterday. My noble friend says Austria has not been the aggressor in this war. He says we must look to the Sardinian marriage and the Sardinian treaty, though I know not what treaty he means. He says no reinforcements were sent into Italy until after the speech of the King of Sardinia, but this book contains sufficient evidence that reinforcements were sent before that time. The statement positively made by Count Cavour—suspicious, you may say, as coming from that source, but supported by all the collateral evidence we can procure—is this; The words addressed to M. Hubner at Paris, were uttered on the 1st of January; the speech of the King, was on the 10th of January, but on the 3d of January the Austrian reinforcements were ordered to march, and therefore my noble friend is incorrect when he says that Austria sent no reinforcements into Italy until after the King's speech. [Lord Elcho—Concurrently with it.] Concurrently? Well, but that must mean after the speech, for nobody could have divined it until after it was delivered. [Hear, hear.] But I have been diverted from what I was about to say. My noble friend seems to think that we have only to consider this as a quarrel of the present and to-day—that the blame, lies here or there accordingly. No, Sir! To understand this quarrel you must go back, at any rate for the last five-and-forty years, and then you will find the true lights which will show you its nature and origin. I don't speak of it now as a matter of praise or blame, but simply as a matter of fact. It may have been only an unhappy necessity of her position, but this, at any rate, is true—that for 45 long years, wherever liberty reared its head in Italy, wherever there was the slightest attempt to procure even the hundredeth part of those franchises which, as Englishmen, we hold so dear, there the iron hand of Austria has interposed, and has reëstablished, in all their rigor, the abuses of the actually existing Governments. [Loud cheers.] Well, if that be so, consider the position of Sardinia. Sardinia succeeded in obtaining for herself the blessings of a free constitution. You may rely upon it, that the moment she did so—irrespective of the will of her Sovereign and her statesmen, but by the everlasting law of things which no man can counteract—she became of necessity a standing danger to Austria. [Hear, hear.] It was not merely that in Sardinia there existed a free State, and on the other side of the border, a despotic Government. Although such a neighborhood may not be without risks, I am not the man to assert that it is not perfectly compatible with peace and good relations. That, however, was not the case. It was the exterior policy of Austria in Italy; it was her influence and agency which pervaded every Court and province of Italy, and was felt there just as decisively and absolutely, perhaps even more so, than in Venice and Milan. What was the consequence of this peculiar system? It was commonly, and perhaps not untruly said, that the Austrian provinces were better governed than the other parts of Italy. I say there was some truth in this. It was necessary for the credit of Austria as a great empire that her administrative system in Italy among a people so intelligent as the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice should be raised to a state of considerable excellence. But while she maintained that administrative superiority in her own provinces as compared with the States of the Church and with Naples, she at the same time enforced the iron yoke upon the States of the Church and upon Naples without having the power to procure for them the partial compensation of those administrative improvements which she herself was so careful to adopt. [Hear, hear.] The position of Austria and Sardinia, then, does not depend upon the will of the Sovereigns and Statesmen of the present day; it lies deep in the bad organization of Italy, and its proper source is to be found in the propagandism of Sardinia. Sardinia, by the very law of nature, becomes the centre of hope and aspiration to every Italian who dares to hope for freedom; and her propagandism is rendered formidable by that Austrian system which pervades the Peninsula, confronting with its soldiery every man who strives to better the political system of Italy, denying him all hope of freedom, and dooming him to the perpetuity of the political servitude in which he lives. [Cheers.] If this be so, the question whether the Sardinian marriage was contracted in view of a crisis which it was seen must sooner or later develop itself, shrinks into small dimensions. On the side of Austria, as well as of Sardinia, I admit that you have now for many years in Italy labored under a complication of political evils so grievous, and, I may almost say, so desperate, that they seemed, in the judgment of many reflecting men, absolutely to defy solution, except through the terrible alternative of war. I do not think, therefore, that it is my duty to blame the conduct of Austria so severely in this crisis as it has been blamed by others of very high authority. I admit that Austria has had to contend with the greatest difficulty; nay, more—I admit that it may have been practically impossible for her to escape from that channel of evil tradition which her former statesmen have handed down to those of the present day. But if the case be so serious, I think my noble friend need not have been so severe in his condemnation of Sardinia with reference to this outbreak. What are my noble friend's ideas of neutrality? He had used every possible effort to assist and inform his mind. He has been to the redoubted and almost inaccessible pages of Johnson, and to Vattel on the Law of Nations, in order to show that neutrality means total indifference. That is a very rigid doctrine; but when my noble friend comes to interpret the doctrine which he has enforced so severely against the Government, I am bound to say that he appears to apply it in his own case with a very convenient latitude. [A laugh.] No doubt he means to exhibit the speech he has made to-night as a specimen of a just and impartial neutrality, but when we come to examine further we find his neutrality compatible with a belief that Sardinia and not Austria was the aggressor; that the Sardinian marriage and treaty were settled in anticipation of war; that there was a foregone conclusion on the part of Sardinia to bring about the war; and that it was nothing but a blunder and an accident which put Austria in the position of an assailant. [Opposition cheers.] These are pregnant opinions, but according to my noble friend, they are compatible with a strict neutrality. Well, then, let him only give to others the same space and elbow-room that he asserts for himself, and I will venture to say that the strict and impartial neutrality of the Government can be made out to a demonstration. This strict and impartial neutrality, it seems, is not, after all, incompatible with opinions and with desires respecting the matter at issue. [Hear, hear.] It is quite clear that the definitions of Johnson and of Vattel won't admit the license claimed by my noble friend; but if they do, all I can say is, that we do not need any more. [Hear.] It is our duty, and especially is it the duty of my noble friends, the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister, in this crisis, to form their opinions as to what is best for the welfare of Italy, of Austria, and of Europe. Is it not a perfectly conceivable opinion, that Austria would be stronger if out of Italy than she would be in it? [Hear, hear.] You may differ from that opinion, though I am not quite certain that my noble friend (Lord Elcho) does; but at any rate it is an opinion which may be honestly entertained. I know, without the least pretension to speak with authority on the subject, I am most strongly of that opinion. [Hear, hear.] I feel convinced that Austria never will have a peaceful supremacy in Italy. My belief is—I wish I may be convinced to the contrary by the future—my fear and apprehensions are, that she will not be able to escape from the system of extraneous action in Italy which up to this time has been her bane, and the bane of that unfortunate country. [Hear, hear.] Unless she can escape it, I say that notwithstanding the Quadrilateral, notwithstanding the stone and the mortar, notwithstanding all the cannon and the guns, her rule over human hearts and human minds in that portion of Italy which she retains must continue to be a bane not less to her than to her subjects; and those who wish well to Austria may consistently wish that she were placed within limits where she might exercise a natural and a beneficial supremacy. [Cheers.] What are the charges against the present Government with respect to its future neutrality? My noble friend (Lord Palmerston) quoted a precedent of neutrality so apposite I cannot help recalling it to the memory of the House; it is the conduct of Mr. Canning in 1825. Mr. Canning was neutral in the matter of the French invasion of Spain, because he did not deem it a cause in which it was advisable England should take up arms. He was neutral in that sense, and he was impartial in his neutrality. The impartiality of his neutrality would have been violated if he had offered suggestions in the spirit of party; the impartiality of his neutrality would have been violated had he interposed by any underhand means. But retaining his liberty of opinion, he denounced and disapproved the French invasion of Spain. By doing so, he, in the first place, vindicated the character of England; and, in the second, he interposed by that denunciation a serious impediment to the repetition of such dangerous experiments. [Hear, hear.] That is the neutrality on which Her Majesty's Government has acted. Its limit is that we should refrain, not from entertaining our own opinion, but from giving effect to it either by manifestations in this House, or by diplomatic action, otherwise than the public law of Europe may permit, or opportunities shall be fairly opened. The noble lord I hope will be disabused as to certain seven points having been succeeded by certain three points, of which the first I have heard is from my noble friend himself. I cannot admit that the neutrality of Her Majesty's Government has been compromised by any conduct with respect to any of these conditions. Surely it would have been a great responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government to have refused to make known to one of the belligerent Powers any terms, though they might have been such as the other party could not possibly grant, unless we knew we were discharging a hostile office. Her Majesty's Government was most anxious not to be misunderstood with regard to those terms; it in no respect prejudiced our liberty of action; the Government made it expressly known that the terms were not their terms. There is not the least reason to suppose that their action was misunderstood, or that they were understood, directly or indirectly, to have subscribed to the conditions as constituting an arrangement by which the war ought to be brought to an end. Has my noble friend nothing else on which to support his motion?—because it is one that requires much proof and support to induce the House of Commons to travel so far out of its usual path. My noble friend has ransacked Hansard, and, searching through former debates, has quoted a passage from a speech of mine in 1850. I take it as a great compliment. It is delightful to find that one's words live in recollection after so many years. I spoke in reference to what was being done with regard to the Kingdom of Sicily, under the circumstances then existing. No doubt I thought I was right at the time. My recollection is not so distinct. I do not remember my words so well as the noble lord does; but it is a different question, whether, in anticipation of something that has not been done, you should pledge the British Government to a certain course of action. Has such a thing been done? No, the Government has done nothing. My noble friend wishes to anticipate the future. With the end of the session near at hand, the noble lord wants to do, within the session, what my noble friend (Lord Palmerston) will have to do, and probably will be doing, when the noble lord is engaged in a very different manner. ["Hear, hear, "and laughter.] The noble lord says non-intervention is our true policy. Why, (striking the blue book of the correspondence of the Government,) what is this? [Cheers.] Here is speculation and persuasion, and admonition, sometimes even a little spice of menace! There is no positive gunpowder in these pages, but the noble lord commends this correspondence greatly; he says had it been published a few weeks before, the vote which overthrew the late Government would not have been given. I don't think that is quite certain. I think we may speak of that in the potential mood and the preter-pluperfect tense, [laughter,] as something that might, could, would, or should have been. [Laughter.] The noble lord says he knows a member who voted in favor of the motion who, if this blue-blue had been published, would have voted against it. But I know a man who voted favorably to the late Government on that occasion who could not have given that vote if this blue-book had been published. [Hear, and cries of "Name!"] I will name my man when the noble lord names the gentleman who, he says, would have given his vote the other way. [Cheers.] In the meantime I request him to be satisfied with the assurance that the person I allude to is a *bonâ fide* individual, existing in flesh and bood, and not an airy phantom. But the question whether we are to go into a congress, whether we are prepared to admit this, or reject that—all these questions are in the future, and not even in the very near future. The question is no whether we should enter into a congress or conference, or act by diplomatic correspondence, which is much the same, but whether, in total ignorance of the future, and the state of things it may produce, the House of Commons will take on itself the functions of the Executive Government? [Hear, hear.] Is it possible the noble lord can think that at this moment England is prepared to record its unconditional determination not to meddle with the affairs of Italy in this crisis of her fortunes? In this country we are much disposed to look at precedents, and to walk in the way of those who have gone before us, and to have good reasons shown before we depart from it. Has this country been accustomed in former times to make the affairs of Italy foreign to its intervention and sympathy? Is not all our history full of proofs to the contrary? [Hear, hear.] Hardly a serious question has ever been raised in Italy in which England has not interfered; and even where the principles involved were such that you could not interfere directly, you have chosen an agent to maintain your policy. I remember the course taken by the noble lord at the head of the Government in 1831 (Lord Grey). The question then did not affect the whole of the Italian peninsula, but only the States of the Church. The great Powers of Europe then united in recommending the Government of the Pope to adopt and facilitate measures of reform. Does the noble lord think that England ought to have abstained from acting with those European Powers, though the Pope did not see fit to adopt their suggestions? When Austria, Prussia and France made an appeal to the Papal Government, was the representative of England to hold aloof? Were we to refuse to act with despotic Powers for such an object? Take another precedent from the year 1856—the Congress of Paris. At that Congress no objection was made to the principle of interference on the part of England with the affairs of Italy. But (striking the blue book) here is the great and crowning precedent—the rich result of the labors of the late Administration. [Cheers.] Here is a standing witness crying aloud against the principle advocated by the noble lord—the principle of absolute and unconditional refusal to interfere in the affairs of Italy, which is contrary to the uniform course of the history of this country. The real question, no doubt, is not whether it is desirable that England should enter into European negotiations—for after all these are but expedients for the removal, or, if not for the removal, at all events for the mitigation of the great and overpowering ills that afflict mankind. Nor is it an idle passion to figure in either Congress or a Conference that would ever lead an English statesman to consent to be a party to such transactions. The honorable and learned gentleman behind me, indeed, has opened a peculiar chapter in this discussion. He raised two objections to our going into a Congress; one being that we should enter it without authority, inasmuch as we were not one of the belligerent Powers. That would be a very strong objection if we could enter it under any circumstances as the only Power which was not a belligerent. But the case would be entirely changed if an appeal were made to all the neutral Powers as a body, and that in the name of Europe England should, as one of those Powers, take part in a Conference or Congress in the hope and with the object of effecting good. [Hear, hear.] The authority of England as a non-belligerent might be slight, but as a part of the collective authority of Europe it would be most valuable. But the honorable and learned gentleman goes on to argue that there exists on the part of English statesmen an indolence and incapacity which ought to lead us to eschew taking part in a congress as far as possible. That, indeed, is an argument with which it is difficult to deal. I, for one, have no interest in the matter, inasmuch as no combination of circumstances is likely to place me in the position of the representative of England in such an assembly. I am, nevertheless, extremely sorry to learn that the English nation, which has been so lavishly endowed and gifted in other respects by Providence, cannot find a man capable of holding his own at a Congress or a Conference with the representatives of the other Powers of Europe. The conviction that such is the case must necessarily be a source of deep regret in an assembly where so many persons are at all times prepared to take part in the discussion of foreign affairs. [Cheers and laughter.] The presence of such men, at all events, leads us to hope that England will not remain long without an adequate and sufficient organ to give expression to her views. [Renewed laughter.] The honorable and learned gentleman has, however, I must admit, urged these objections to our entering into a Congress calmly, and has, upon the whole, arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, inasmuch as he states it to be his belief that although he deems the objections which he has advanced to be of a very serious nature, yet he does not look upon them as being insurmountable. It no doubt occurred to the mind of the honorable and learned gentleman that what we have to consider, after all, is not the abstract question of whether diplomatic negotiations or conferences are desirable or not, but whether there is a clear prospect or a reasonable hope that the social position of a large portion of our fellow men would be benefited by the adoption of such a course. [Hear.] That is the real question for our consideration, and it is in order that we may have free scope to arrive at such a decision with respect to it as we may deem most advantageous that Her Majesty's Government entreat the House of Commons to leave their hands unshackled in the matter. [Hear, hear.] The honorable and learned gentleman, casting an eye over the States of Italy, saw that many questions were raised by the peace which it failed to settle. What does the declaration made at Villafranca, for instance, that certain sovereigns should return to their territories, mean? It has received no authoritative construction, and I do not understand what it necessarily conveys beyond this—that the parties subscribing the terms of peace are perfectly willing that those sovereigns should return to their territories, other circumstances permitting. [Hear, hear.] If it means that they are to be restored by force—which interpretation, be assured, the Emperor of the French does not mean to put upon it—then is there another reason furnished why the hands of Her Majesty's Government should not be tied up, and why they should not be prevented from protesting with all that energy which the Government of a free State can command against a doctrine that would treat the inhabitants of the territories in question as the property of so many ducal houses, who might dispose of them, their families, their fortunes, and those of their posterity, as they pleased, without any regard to that independent will and judgment which, as human beings, they are entitled to exercise. [Cheers.] I shall not trouble the House by entering into details with respect to those other portions of Italy, to dilate on whose condition is the peculiar province of the honorable and learned member for Dundalk, (Mr. Bowyer,) whom I see hear, and who knows so well how to supply us with sound Roman doctrine on the subject. [Laughter.] No doubt there are many things which one is tempted to say on this interesting topic, when my honorable and learned friend assures us that the whole mass of the people under the rule of the Pope, with the exception of a few uneasy country agitators, are deeply devoted to his paternal authority, and when one bears in mind at the same time that—for that the fact is so nobody will dispute, though perhaps it is of a nature which does not admit of explanation—whenever the foreign force which is maintained there disappears from the estates of the Church, the throne of the Pope disappears along with it. [Renewed laughter.] But to speak seriously, I must say in reference to the Pope—quite apart from all sectarian differences—as a person occupying an eminent station and possessing distinguished authority, as the head of a great body of Christian believers, that my wish would be to look upon him with all the respect which is due to those united titles. I, however, lament, as cordially as I could lament if I had the nearest interest in all that concerns him, when I see a Sovereign who makes pretensions to represent in a peculiar sense the majesty of Heaven reduced to become a mendicant at foreign Courts—a mendicant, too, not for the purpose merely of obtaining the means of subsistence but with the object of procuring military armaments whereby to carry the ravages of fire and sword over the fair provinces which he governs, and to rivet chains on the necks of men every one of whom it is his direst personal interest to defend. [Loud cheers.] That is a policy which is unworthy of a civilized nation. [Hear, hear.] But I shall dwell no longer on the subject. I have to apologize to the House for having detained them so long. To sum up the argument of my noble friend who brought forward this motion, in a few words, he says he reduces the whole question at issue to this dilemma: "Either you have confidence in the Emperor of the French or you have not. In neither alternative ought you to enter into a conference." Now I at once admit that if we placed no confidence in the Emperor of the French, I could, to a great extent, understand the justice of the view to which my noble friend has given expression. I can very well understand, for instance, how, if unhappily England and France should prove to be essentially at variance with respect to Italian affairs, it would become a grave question of policy and prudence whether we should enter into a Congress with no more hopeful prospect than that of dragging out day after day wearisome discussions with the representatives of a Power with which we ought to be most anxious to be on terms of concurrence and alliance. I can, however, by no means understand the force of the other branch of the dilemma to which my noble friend has directed our attention. He says, "If you have confidence in the Emperor of the French then there exists no necessity for your taking part in a congress, inasmuch as he will do all that you require." That is my noble friend's argument. I am at a loss to know whether he could have used it seriously. My noble friend in effect says—"The Emperor of the French is under circumstances of great difficulty, going to enter the circle of the other great European Powers, there to contend for objects of importance, the realization of which is dear to you in your hearts; therefore give him no assistance whatever." (Cheers.) Yes, that is the argument of my noble friend, and if the House adopts this resolution it will be recording it to be its deliberate determination—whatever may be the disposition of France to give effect to the fair and temperate longings of the Italian States for constitutional freedom, and to grant them institutions more liberal even than she herself possesses at this moment—that we ought steadily to refuse to assist France in the endeavor, and leave her to struggle with the difficulties of her position, and, if needs be, sink under their pressure. [Hear, hear.] That is the recommendation of my noble friend, although—and I gladly admit it—it is not a recommendation which is borne out by the whole of his speech. It is, nevertheless, the advice which is embodied in his resolution, and I earnestly entreat the House, whether by means of a direct negative or by following the course proposed by the honorable and learned gentleman behind me, to dispose satisfactorily and finally of this motion this evening. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. L. Fitzgerald denied that the motion of Lord Elcho was open to objection as to its form, its object, or its wording. He defended the policy of the late Government, and pointed out the hazard to which the taking part in the Conference would expose England if the majority were to enforce its decisions by arms, or to enter into guarantees. He dwelt upon the complications that must arise from the utter divergence of opinion between our representatives and those with whom he would have to act, with reference to the political condition of the various States of Italy, and especially to the temporal authority of the Pope. Divergencies of opinion, he observed, must occur, which rendered it undesirable for an English representative to take part in the Conference, since his presence would be either dangerous or degrading to this country. Mr. Fitzgerald entered into many details, and put various questions to the Government relative to the proposals made to them by M. de Persigny, to be communicated to the Austrian Ambassador, for the cessation of hostilities—a transaction which, he said, had produced most important and injurious effects.

After much desultory discussion, Lord John Russell said:

Sir: I cannot conceive a motion worse calculated to serve the purpose it has in view than that before the House. What my noble friend (Lord Elcho) endeavors to affirm is, that the Crown should be invited to abstain from doing a thing which it has never been asked to do by anybody, and which it has not the smallest intention to do. My noble friend says, "Don't take any part in a Congress for settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which were arranged by the two Emperors at Villafranca." That has never been proposed by Her Majesty's Government, and never will be proposed by them; and, therefore, it will be a mockery to address the Crown not to do that which the Ministers of the Crown have never had the smallest intention to do. [Hear hear.] I really conceive, therefore, that it would be difficult to persuade this House to affirm such a motion. I am personally much obliged to my noble friend for having postponed to this day the consideration of this subject; and I must admit that, before the House separates, those who take a different view from Her Majesty's Government of this question should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and endeavoring to explain that their rule of conduct should be the prevailing one. What say my noble friend and the honorable gentleman the late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regard to this great subject of Italy? The noble lord says Sardinia is entirely to blame, and that if such principles as induced the King of Sardinia and his ally to enter on this war were to prevail there would be an end of civilization altogether. The honorable member for Horsham (Mr. S. Fitzgerald) said the war in Italy was wholly owing to the promptings of Sardinia. I thought I had read in the blue-book that Austria was told in repeated dispatches that if she went to war at the time she did she would have no moral sympathy or support from this country. I am not one of those who ever subscribed to the language used by the late Prime Minister, when he said Austria was criminal in going to war. I think that was an important step on the part of Austria; but to call her conduct criminal, at a time when she believed her territory was in jeopardy, is too strong a censure, and one in which I can never join. At the same time, I cannot hear all this blame of the conduct of Sardinia without recalling to the recollection of the House what has been the state of affairs. For many years Sardinia has enjoyed a free government [hear, hear], and that enjoyment of a free government has rendered her the object of admiration to every State in Italy; so much so that whenever a professor was banished from his chair for imparting knowledge in too liberal a spirit, he went at once to Turin [a laugh]; and when a great proprietor expressed opinions favorable to representative institutions, he fled to Sardinia in order to avoid the judgment which awaited him in his own State. At length Sardinia became the refuge of many of the best and ablest men in Italy, some of them distinguished for birth and fortune, and others for genius in art and literature. Under such circumstances it was not only excusable, but natural, that the King of Sardinia and the Minister of Sardinia, thus encouraged and thus appealed to, should feel that the emancipation of Italy rested with them, and resolve, whenever the time came, to draw their swords in defence of her liberties. At the same time, when I look to history, I find there was once a prince who, from a State not his own, received men of all conditions and all professions—who furnished some with arms and encouraged others by tokens of his favor—and who even sent a special envoy to this country, desiring him to communicate with the disaffected, and to hold out to them hopes of an invasion. The difference between the King of Sardinia and that prince was that, although the latter committed all the offences for which the King of Sardinia has had cast upon him so much odium, now we celebrate him as a great deliverer, and I have no doubt that the honorable and learned gentleman who has just spoken has often drank to his glorious and immortal memory. [Laughter.] With regard to the noble lord's motion, it appears to me that it is within the province of the House of Commons to advise the Crown on the exercise of its prerogatives, and that it is competent to the House to restrain the prerogative of the Crown if it so thinks fit. But what is proposed by the noble lord would be a curious and unwise exercise of the power of the House of Commons, for he proposes to put no restraint on the power of the Crown with respect to any questions that may arise between France and Austria. He proposes no restriction on the conduct of the Government with regard to the foreign relations of this country, except by saying that if it is ever proposed that we should enter into a conference on whatever terms there would be serious objections to such a course. If the motion has any meaning or sense at all, that would be the amount of it. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman the member for Stroud says the Ministry are evidently anxious to enter on the conference—that they are so eager to do so that they seem unwilling to wait, and he gave as a proof of this that the Foreign Secretary had stated numerous objections and obstacles that stood in the way of entering into a conference. Was ever so curious a proof given as this? [Hear.] I stated those obstacles and objections, because I doubted whether this country should enter into such a conference. At present the terms on which such a conference is to meet have not been agreed on by the different Powers. No one can say at this moment what invitation may come to us from Austria. I have already stated that we have an invitation from France, and I understand that the Government of Austria does not interpose its absolute veto to such a meeting of conference. If France and Austria come to an understanding on every point affecting the relations of Italy—though I cannot well imagine how that is to be done—I hold that it would be unworthy of this country and of its dignity and honor to go into a conference merely to add its signature to terms thus agreed to. [Hear, hear.] But I can suppose a very different state of affairs. The preliminaries of Villafranca do not pretend to settle absolutely the state of Italy. What they propose is the mode in which a Confederation of the States of Italy might be established. It may be that Sardinia will require certain conditions, and that the Pope also will require certain conditions, before they enter into such a confederation, and I have not heard that the King of the Two Sicilies has given an opinion favorable or unfavorable to a meeting or conference; but I can imagine the state of Italy to be such that the best men of that country might say, "We are between two dangers—one of these dangers is foreign intervention with the view of preserving order in the country; the other danger is that of immediate and sanguinary revolution. [Hear, hear.] Now, there is one way of preventing these evils, and that is to consider the terms on which a Conference of the Powers of Europe might be formed, so that through its influence foreign intervention might be stopped, on the one hand, and revolution on the other." If, then, that is a fit thing for Italians to observe, am I to say that I see how the evils which they dread may be prevented, and the good which they desire may be done, but I have a vow in Heaven against joining any conference, and therefore I must not think of such a course. [Hear, hear.] I ask, then, is it not reasonable to leave important questions like these to the consideration of the advisers of the Crown, subject to that responsibility which I do not believe is a mere shadow. Let the House, then, leave the question as to a conference to the consideration of the Ministers of the Crown, and when the time comes that they will know all the circumstances of the case, and the propositions that have been brought forward, they will be able to say yes or no to those propositions, according as they have been wise or unwise—according as they shall turn out successful or unsuccessful, and they will be able to give their judgment upon the conduct of the Ministry at some future meeting of the House. I wish to arrogate no undue power or assumption of authority on behalf of the Government, but that appears to me to be the plain common-sense mode of proceeding. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Horsham has warned me against certain vices and sins which he appears to think I am liable to fall into, and, profiting by his own experience (I may say it without personal disrespect to him,) he has, after the manner of an old sinner, warned me against acts of vice which I may be apt to commit. [A laugh.] He says, "Beware of a guarantee. Nothing is so dangerous to this country, nothing is so open to objection as a guarantee." Now, I had some recollection of what had been done by the late Government in this respect; but I consulted the blue-book to refresh my memory, and there I found that Lord Malmesbury, with the consent of his colleagues, was ready to give a guarantee to Sardinia, [a laugh,] a guarantee for the integrity of Sardinia for a period of five years. [Hear.] Now, it appears to me that such a guarantee is the most dangerous that any Minister could offer to another country. [Hear, hear.] In the case of Sardinia, there would have been no end to the protection which you would have monthly, weekly, and daily to extend to it, and Austria would have said: "I am unable to bear up against this protection. My subjects are excited to rebellion against me by the conduct of Sardinia, and I must march an army into that country to put an end to it." Then, though you might admit Sardinia to be in the wrong, you would be bound, on the ground of your guarantee, to send your fleets and armies to protect her. [Hear, hear.] It was a colleague of the hon. member for Horsham by whom this guarantee was proposed, and how the hon. gentleman can come and preach to me about a guarantee and the dangers into which I may fall, and give to me such imprudent and rash advice, I am unable to explain. The hon. and learned gentleman who has just spoken spoke of the reforms in the Roman States. Now in the despatch which I sent to Prussia, I stated that all parties—I ought, perhaps, to have excepted the hon. member for Dundalk—were at one on this subject, and, if reforms were to take place in Italy, a reform in the Roman States was particularly called for. [Hear, hear.] Did I say anything that the Sovereigns of Europe would find fault with? The Emperor of the French said virtually the same thing. When he proposed to secularize the Roman States and introduce the Code Napoleon, he did not approve the mode of trying a man without confronting him with the witnesses against him, or of using torture to extort a confession, and accordingly he recommended to the Pope the introduction of reforms into the Roman States; and where, then, is the harm of my saying that if the state of Italy is to be improved a reform in the Government of the Papal States is especially required? The hon. gentleman who spoke last said that when I spoke of the Italians being free citizens, it must mean as a consequence the establishment of a republic. The words I employed were used by the Emperor of the French in his proclamation at Milan, and surely he is not so violent in his political views as to promulgate republicanism in the States of Italy. [Hear.] But what have been the facts of the case? We know what occurred in 1849, but during 1858 to 1859 have the Italians shown themselves guilty of any excesses? So far from that, their conduct has attracted the admiration of all Europe, [hear, hear,] because, though they wished to reform their governments, and though at some places they even proclaimed the Code Napoleon, anything more temperate, anything less like violent republicanism, no country has ever shown. [Hear.] The honorable gentleman wishes to know something with regard to the Duchies. All I can say on that subject is to repeat what I formerly said—that there is an ambiguous and somewhat obscure article regarding it in the preliminaries of peace. Perhaps it may be explained by what takes place in the conference at Zurich. But we have reason to believe that neither the Emperor of the French nor the Emperor of Austria means to use force in order to obtain the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Emperor of the French has more than once intimated this view of the case, and from a dispatch I have received to day it appears that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs declares his belief that with some patience the people of Modena and Tuscany will be glad of their own accord to receive their former Sovereigns. Well, if they do so, Her Majesty's Government can have no objections; but I must say, on the other hand, that if a change of purpose were to take place, and the Sovereigns were to attempt to use force, it would be the source of unfortunate troubles in Italy; it would be the commencement of a new struggle, and no one could say what would be the evils, the outrages that might be committed in such circumstances. To such a course, the Government would most decidedly object; but it would not be necessary to enter into a conference for that purpose, because objections could be stated in formal communications to the Governments concerned. It is not necessary that we should have a conference for that purpose, and the House knows that so far from being a friend to a conference, I see more objections against it than for it; but we are not to bar ourselves against the use of any means by which the peace of Italy may be preserved. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Horsham has asked me some fifteen or twenty questions as to what passed between me and the French Ambassador before the conclusion of peace. With regard to all these questions, an answer will best be conveyed by stating what happened. The French Ambassador had frequently spoken to me of terms of peace which he thought, after considerable period of war, if fortune should favor the arms of France, might be proposed. I listened to those statements, and I said it was not likely that either the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Austria would be prepared to make peace at that time, and that therefore any consideration of set terms of peace should be postponed. But he brought to me one day a written piece of paper containing certain articles, and said it was the wish of his Government that those articles or terms should be submitted, under the sanction of the British Government, to the Emperor of Austria; and he said he felt assured, though he could not give me official assurance of it, that those were terms proposed by the Emperor of the French. However, he said enough to show that if those terms were accepted by Austria the Emperor of the French would be ready to sanction them. I was going to a Cabinet Council at the time, and there I communicated to my colleagues what he had said. They one and all agreed that we could not make a formal communication of any such terms—that the period had not arrived when we could prefer our good offices. But as those terms were more moderate than, from the proclamation of the French Emperor, one could have expected he would offer, they thought it would not be right to conceal them from the Austrian Government, and therefore they commissioned me to give the paper containing the terms to the Austrian Minister, and I communicated them to him on the same night. The honorable gentleman asks what Prussia said. Nothing whatever, for I never spoke to Prussia on the subject. [A laugh.] He asked, also, what Russia said. To that I have to give the same answer. Nothing whatever, for I had no communication with the Minister of Russia on the subject. [A laugh.] The Austrian Minister said it would be his duty to send the terms to his Government, but wished to know my idea with regard to it. I said, "The British Government transmit them to you to be sent to the Emperor of Austria, but as to offering any advice, we distinctly declare that we offer no advice or opinion regarding them. Austria may accept them or reject them as it may deem best." He said afterwards to me, "I do not believe my Government will accept these terms; but supposing they were accepted, and I got an answer saying that Austria was ready to treat on those terms, what then?" I said if that happened—if we once knew that Austria was ready to treat on those terms, then we would offer ourselves as mediators, or in any other character Austria might prefer; and I said, "If you would prefer that I should speak to the Ministers of Prussia and Russia, and inform them of the terms, and that there would be no difficulty in proposing them as a basis of a peace, I am ready to do so. [Hear, hear.] I think it was our duty not to conceal from Austria that peace might be obtained on the terms proposed. [Hear.] If we had refused to communicate those terms, and if Verona and Peschiera and Venice had fallen, and Austria had been obliged to make worse terms than those which we had been asked to transmit, we would have exposed ourselves, I think, to severe animadversion. [Hear, hear.] This was on the Wednesday. On the Sunday I received a note from Count Apponyi saying that his Government considered these propositions quite inadmissible. I do not find fault with the honorable gentleman for making a confusion in the story, because he probably has heard it very inaccurately, and has only repeated it as he heard it: but at that time, and on that very day, a further proposal was made to my noble friend on a smaller number of articles, I think four, which the French Government requested us to communicate to Austria, and to communicate with a view to recommend them. My noble friend and I considered that question, and we resolved to ask our colleagues what was their opinion of that proposition. On the same evening, however, I received from Count Apponyi the note to which I have referred, and accordingly the next day there could be no doubt or difficulty in the Cabinet, because we were all agreed not to propose to Austria terms on which she was not willing to treat. These terms did not differ in substance, though they might in degree, from those which we had seen before, and we could never recommend to Austria terms upon which she had already declared that she would not treat. That was our conduct towards the Austrian Government. I think in this statement the honorable gentleman will find an answer to all his questions. It is a very plain story, and it is one upon which the Government is prepared to stand. Well, Sir, there is much difficulty attending communications by telegram, and it is likewise very difficult for belligerent Powers to know what is going on in the councils of neutrals, but it certainly did so happen that while on the one side the Emperor of Austria said that the neutral Powers were considering terms of mediation which would probably have been more unfavorable to him than those which he obtained directly from the Emperor of the French, at the same time the Emperor of the French said that the German Powers were so hostile to him that if he had not made peace he would in a short time have had to make war upon the Rhine. These statements were rather statements of apprehension than of fact. It might never have happened that the neutral Powers would propose any terms of mediation at all. They had never agreed upon any basis of mediation—they had never even had any serious discussion of the terms of mediation. Prussia had made a proposal, to which the honorable gentleman alluded, and for not communicating which he finds fault with me. The fact was, that the Prussian Minister took away his dispatch, and particularly desired that it might be considered a confidential dispatch, and one of which he did not wish a copy to be left in the office or communicated to the Government. To revert again, however, to the state of things which existed when

[*Continued on Eighth Page*

Observations in the City of Mexico.

Exaggerated, Extravagant Accounts by the Early Adventurers followed up by Prescott—A Stranger's First Impression of the City of Mexico Always Favorable—Wares and Merchandise, Parades and Processions, Congregation of Wealth and Fashion on the Paseo—Glittering Superficialities—Rottenness and Corruption Beneath.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

The history of Mexico, since its discovery by the Spaniards, is marvelous enough in its reality, but the inflamed imagination of those early adventurers, the children of avarice and fanaticism, brought forth such romantic, exaggerated, extravagant accounts of the country and its inhabitants, and their own performances, as to lay the foundation of a history the most erroneous of all that grace the literature of the present age. The motives for such exaggeration and extravagance are evident. The adventurers had a deep interest in drawing the attention and acquiring the confidence of the Sovereigns of Spain, and stimulating the enterprise of that kingdom in order to conquer and secure. They were just the characters to give Munchausen accounts of the conquest, and this achieved, the most thoroughly incorrect statements relative to making tame Christians out of wild pagans as an excuse for every species of barbarity and oppression, the real object of which was aggrandisement, based solely on gold, would naturally follow. Perhaps no one has followed up the errors of early historians more faithfully than Prescott. No one has done more to cloud the perceptions of the present generation, or to throw obstacles in the way of a just comprehension of the Mexican people and their present condition than our own modern historian. This may appear presumptious, but the evidence of its truth will ere long be irrefragible. Prescott's well-known honesty, singleness of purpose, and devotion to the work, combined with his ability as a writer, have given to his production, which is nothing more than a beautiful, high-wrought romance, all the weight of truthful, matter-of-fact history; and although it treats principally of ages that are past, it invests the present race of Mexicans and their religion with the pleasing hue of romance, totally at variance with the ghastly reality, and which any writer of the present day will find exceedingly difficult to dispel. Spain poured out upon the new world the essence of avarice and fanaticism—a fanaticism akin to paganism, if not paganism itself. Prescott's history is eulogized by Spain. On these premises alone it is safe to conclude that the standard history of the Conquest is unreliable as a history. Prescott never visited Mexico. Had he done so he would doubtless have produced a very different work. And, furthermore, his principal source of information in this country, as he states, was Señor Calderon de la Barca, the first Minister sent out by Spain subsequent to the independence of the Republic. Without intending the least disrespect to the above-named gentleman, the writer will simply state that Mr. Prescott went to the wrong party to obtain information suitable to his work. A *Gachupin*, in Mexico, may be instrumental in furnishing records, &c., which are in reality facts, but that such an agent should have it in his power to furnish such, and only such as in his opinion ought to see the light, and in fact influence or give a bias to the entire of an important work, is an error in the judgment of the author, to say the least.

Prescott was of too gentle a nature to write a faithful history of the Conquest of Mexico. It requires a pen tipped with more fire than was found in his composition. But it is the present and not the past with which we now have to deal, and the writer refers to the past, and what has been written thereupon, with the sole view of bringing more clearly to the light the reality of the present.

A stranger's first impressions of the City of Mexico are always of the most favorable nature. In the first place, one cannot reach the city without passing through regions of romantic interest, grandeur and beauty, sufficient of themselves to excite the imagination to a most extravagant degree. Skies in which are exquisitely blended the soft and brilliant, a pellucid, bland atmosphere, circling mountains rising at intervals in stupendous volume, piercing the heavens with their eternal snow-capped peaks, and overlooking a valley of surpassing beauty in its carpeting of green, its lakes and meandering streams, its villages and churches embosomed in groves and fields—all this dilates the eye of wonder and prepares the traveler of sound and sober judgment even, to believe in marvelous tales, as he approaches the site of ancient Tenochtitlan. He enters the modern City of Mexico, and his eye ranges with pleasure through the long, straight streets, lined with buildings of light color and pleasing order of architecture; and here and there in his perambulations, he stops to admire a private residence or public building, which, in its extent, solidity, taste, and imposing grandeur, cannot fail to induce the belief that the people are far advanced in civilization and refinement.

The display of wares and merchandise in the shops of the traders is brilliant and attractive. Beautiful French porcelain, costly jewelry, articles of cunning device in gold and silver, heavy rich silks and gaudy colored cottons fill the windows and shelves. Parades and processions military and religious, are almost daily seen in the streets. Every afternoon, the wealth and fashion of the city congregate on the Paseo, a long avenue or carriage-road, lined with ash, poplar and willow, and running a mile and a half through the southern suburbs of the city. Here Mexican gentlemen in gay costume and mounted on fine horses, pompously caparisoned, pass to and fro, or stand by the road-side to catch a glimpse of the ladies as they roll past in their equipages, the most of which are extravagant and showy. The scene is brilliant, imposing, almost splendid; and here again the observing stranger is induced to believe that the people must be high in the scale of that social intercourse and refinement which makes life profitable and agreeable. In his ordinary intercourse with the people, the stranger encounters courtly manners and a dignified, gracious style of address. Fortuitously or otherwise, he may be the recipient of stylish civilities on the part of individual residents of the city, foreign or native. In short, the channels of observation through which a stranger in the City of Mexico would pass under ordinary circumstances, is calculated to create in the mind a totally false opinion of the political, social and moral condition of the people. There is not a city on the face of the earth that presents such glittering, imposing superficialties as the City of Mexico. Break through this, their superficial crust, and no city on the face of the earth for its extent presents such a mass of rottenness and corruption, politically, socially and morally.

MITLA.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Day at Madison University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hamilton, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at Madison University. Orations were delivered by twelve members of the graduating class, and a poem was recited by D. E. Pope, of Forestville, N. Y.—subject, "The Pilgrimage of the Scholar." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon six clergymen, and the degree of LL. D. upon the Hon. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida, and Judge Denio, of Utica.

In the evening the Conference of Alumni and Friends was held. Speeches were made by James and Samuel Colgate, R. F. Andrews, Esq., of New-York, and others.

The exercises of the graduating class in the Theological Department of the University took place this morning. A dozen addresses were delivered by the graduates. At the close of the speaking, the Class was addressed in a feeling manner by Prof. Harvey, who cautioned them to guard against the temptations to a secularization of spirit which crowd the pathway of the young minister.

H.

Commencement of Norwich University.

At the annual Commencement of Norwich University, Aug. 19, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Charles J. Jackson, of Westchester County, N. Y., and upon the Rev. I. G. Hubbard, of Manchester, N. H. The degree of LL. D. upon the Hon Horatio Seymour, of New-York, a graduate of the University. In the afternoon the Rev. J. H. Eames, of Concord, N. H., delivered an address before the Trustees. His subject was "The truly educated man."

John G. Saxe, the Green Mountain poet, then read a fine poem before the united societies. His subject was "The Press."

Gen. Pratt, ex-Senator from Connecticut, addressed the audience in behalf of the Trustees, and stated that a vigorous effort was about to be made by the Trustees and the friends of the University, which, though in somewhat of a depressed state, was hopeful, and called upon all present to say a kind word for a college which cultivated alike the mental and physical faculties.

W. K. Strong, Esq., of New-York City, followed in a similar strain, making an extremely effective and vigorous appeal for the University.

The Home Gathering at Newport—Influx of Visitors—Preparations for the Celebration, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newport, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Newport is already full and overflowing. The Home Gathering of the absent sons and daughters of the island of Rhode Island, which takes place on Thursday, the 23d, has rendered this spot for the present the centre of attraction for all New-England. All the people of the city enter with spirit into the arrangements for the projected reunion, and the promise is that the celebration will exceed in brilliancy and extent any similar demonstration ever attempted in this section of country. Newport has given to the neighboring States many men who have obtained distinction in various paths of life, and their names are found in honorable position upon the rolls of merchant princes, of bankers, of the bar, of the pulpit, and of the liberal professions. From their avocations and pursuits abroad, these absent sons now turn again their thoughts and their persons toward the city of their early love, and they are coming in scores and hundreds from the busy haunts of business in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities, to enjoy the hearty home-shake, the warm welcome of friends and relations, and the quiet of their boyhood homes.

Among the distinguished sons of Newport who are already known to have expressed an intention to be present and take part in the celebration on Tuesday, I find the names of the Rev. Dr. George G. Channing and his brother Dr. Channing, of Boston; John Stanton Gould, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.; Walter Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ex-Mayor Rodman, of Providence; Dr. Parsons, of Providence, well and favorably known to the medical faculty of the country for his valuable contributions to clinical literature; Gov. Turner, present Executive of the State; Maj. Patten, U. S. A.; J. J. Almy, Commander U. S. steamship *Fulton*; and W. Rogers Taylor, U. S. A. These gentlemen will all speak at the general jubilee which is to take place under an immense tent to be erected for the occasion, and will add much interest to that portion of the demonstration from their high social positions and well known ability.

I have said that the people generally enter with zeal into the arrangements to welcome and entertain their returning brothers and sisters. The hotels are already uncomfortably full with the usual influx of visitors at this season, and hopes of such accommodations must not be thought of; but the citizens of Newport propose to open their houses, as they have done their hearts, and all who come will be made as comfortable as circumstances will admit. Those who come should not expect too much in the way of attention. If they arrive with modest desires and a disposition to enjoy the day and occasion in spite of all drawbacks, I think they will have little or no cause to complain of disappointment. I am satisfied that the Committee of Arrangements and the people will do the best they can in the premises, and the most determined can do no more.

To-day the decorations of the public buildings and private residences are being put up, and already the principal thoroughfares present a gala-day appearance. Flags of all nationalities are being festooned in front of some of the buildings, and flaunt the breeze as they are flung across the streets, or are displayed from the flag-staffs. Triumphal arches are being reared in several localities, and altogether matters indicate that "there is a good time coming," and the Newport people mean to make the most of it.

The fashionable world here is a little overshadowed just now by the progress toward the grand reunion. The Newport people seem to have forgotten the crowd of pleasure-seekers now in their midst in the excitement attendant upon the anticipated return of the members of the wandering tribes. However, the "outside barbarians" manage to while away the time very pleasantly in their own way. On Thursday evening Mr. Edward King, a New-York millionaire, formerly a successful merchant in the China trade, gave a grand reception at his magnificent villa on Bowery street. About 1,000 invitations were given out, and the affair was every way the event of the season. Helmsmuller, of the Germania Orchestra had charge of the ball arrangements, and left nothing to desire. Last evening there was a "hop" at the Bellevue, but the rain threw a damp upon it, and the dance was rather a melancholy undertaking. The "Fort Days" on Thursday are a decided feature in fashionable life here, and everybody would sooner be considered unfashionable than to miss their drive to the Fort on Thursday. Colonel Magruder, the Commandant of the garrison, has been voted a love of a Colonel by the lady portion of the visitors to Fort Adams. The Colonel certainly exerts himself to the utmost to render a visit to the fortress interesting and agreeable.

The Post-office arrangements in this place are a subject of comment with all who have business with that establishment. The perfect system observable throughout the office, the convenience of the building, the taste and economical arrangements of the rooms, and the more than clock-work regularity of the business of this branch of the Postal Department, commands the admiration of all who witness them. Newport has reason to be proud of her Post-office, and of the manner in which the business is transacted there.

The "Agate Club," a party of printers from New-York, arrived here on Thursday, in the schooner *Isabella*, and sailed to-day on their return home. H. M. Failing, Esq., is acting Commodore, and the Club has won golden opinions from the people "all along shore" by their gentlemanly deportment in the various ports they have visited during their trip. They expect to arrive home on Thursday.

Very truly yours, AQUIDNECK.

A Jeremy Diddler in Washington—A Bogus Count.

From the Washington Star.

Mr. George Glichen, *alias* G. Glirwitz, M. D., *alias* Kenaud, *alias* Count de Glichen, has been flourishing about in high society in a number of cities and places of fashionable resort for some time past, and has lately paid a visit to this city. He turned up first in Baltimore, as we learn, as "the late traveling companion of the Prince of Wurtemburg;" made the acquaintance of a number of the first families in that city, where he so far won the confidence of a distinguished gentleman there, formerly a member of Congress from Maryland, and now a high government official in that State, as to be the recipient of certain loans of money from him, under a sacred promise to pay on his arrival in Washington, where he had credit, he said, with the Chief of the Prussian Legation. We next hear of him near Annapolis, Md., where he represented himself as a Prussian Count of extensive wealth—a sort of Sir Charles Coldstream, who having exhausted the pleasures of the world and found "nothing in them," had come to seek happiness in solitude with the Redemptionist Brothers, a Catholic Institution. He rapidly became popular here; spent money like a prince, and became in double quick time intimate with the most influential families, in whose society he seems to have repented of his rash vow to become a brother, for he became smitten with a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and rumor said they were engaged to be married. A number of costly presents of jewelry which he made her seems to have confirmed this idea, when some developments connected with the loss of property at the Institute of Redemptionist Brothers caused him to be suspected. His creditors began to look up their balances against him, and soon learned to their cost that his drafts were worthless. He was waited upon by a number of young men, who gave him a ticket of leave, which he was not long in using.

He then turns up in Washington, where he stayed at Willard's Hotel as the Count De Glinchen, and probably with a view to using his autograph in his schemes, wrote a polite note to a Representative here of a foreign nation, requesting an audience, and received a polite reply, but never called. Some time subsequently, he made his appearance at various Virginia watering places, the traveling companion of a celebrated basso profundo opera singer. In this trip he writes his name on the books as plain G. Glirwitz; but on his visiting cards he writes George Glirwitz, M. D. At the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs he cut a gallant figure, and moved in the very best society. He next turned up among the good citizens of Lutherville, Md., about 9 miles from Baltimore city, where he expressed Lutheran proclivities and talked of studying for the Lutheran ministry. This idea he also carried with him to Gettysburgh, and presenting himself at the Theological Seminary there, proffered letters of introduction from a number of highly respectable Lutheran ministers, describing him as a Lutheran by birth, education and conviction. At Gettysburgh, he remained until it was ascertained that he had been quite recently an inmate of the Redemptionists Institution near Annapolis, where he got another ticket of leave. From Gettysburgh he writes an affecting letter to his honorable friend at Baltimore, assuring him that he will make that little bill all right in the Fall, and announcing that he is going to start "to morrow" for Europe. This letter he incloses to a book-keeper of Willard's Hotel in this city feigning himself "Kenaud," and requests him to mail it to his address from Washington, as he desires it to bear a Washington postmark.

His honorable friend in Baltimore makes inquiries of the Count, and learns, too late, that he has been sold. He telegraphs to Capt. Goddard, Chief of Police, to look for, and, when found, to keep the noble Prussian. Armed with the necessary documents, Capt. Goddard on Tuesday last discovered the illustrious Count on his arrival here, and conveyed him to jail for safe keeping, where he kept him until yesterday afternoon. On making the capture the Captain telegraphed to Baltimore that he had him all right, and desired his accuser to come and prefer charges. The victimized functionary did not appear, but sent an excuse that he was sick, and could not come. Count Glichen was therefore discharged from custody yesterday afternoon, as there was no "operation" charged against him in this city. His weakness throughout seems to have been to correspond with distinguished personages, and, once having obtained their autographs, to borrow all the cash he could from willing gulls on the strength of them. His arrest here at the start has probably spared the purses of those of our citizens who are ever ready to do homage to a foreign title accompanied with the requisite amount of brass.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Business, Political and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

After a season unparalleled for business inactivity, even in the annals of Albany, we have portents of an awakening—a regeneration—that promises to make up in a measure for a lethargy that has had an unco resemblance to death. All through the Summer the pulsations of trade have hardly been perceptible through our great arteries, the canals; boats unladen at the docks and in the basin, have been the rule, not the exception. The extent of this depression of our internal commerce, the consequence of this long array of unemployed boats, is realized by the State, when the Treasurer foots up the revenues and finds there is a discrepancy of more than $200,000 between the receipts of this season of navigation and the season of 1858. The political doctors are holding a consultation upon the canal, the sick man of the State—each charging the other with having depleted the patient to an extent threatening a speedy dissolution—none thinking of applying the only remedy that would cure, but all apparently agreed upon an early "closing out" of the concern for the benefit of themselves and their associates.

The ceiling of the Assembly chamber that would not fall last Winter, but that was propped up, is being repaired in such a manner as to obviate the necessity for a mast, such as adorned the front of the Speaker's desk, during the closing weeks of the session. The weight of the upper works is to be reduced, but the strength increased. The architects who fixed up the capitol four years ago, reversed this order, substituting weight for strength. The capitol is to have a new portico, the steps of which are to extend some distance down towards State-street,—an improvement that will be recognized as essentially necessary by those who are familiar with the steep and narrow way by which access to the temple of legislation is now to be obtained.

Who next Winter will be entitled to walk up the broad and gently-rising steps, and pass unquestioned to occupy the halls within? Who will next typify the wisdom, the integrity, the intellect of the State? Will it be Republican, as last Winter, or Democrat—as when? Or will it be two thick slices of Democrat and Republican, with a thin shaving of American sandwiched between, as in the memorable session of 1858? "What matters which?" Sure enough, little matters it to the many—for the burden that either will impose upon the public will be as heavy as they think the public will carry—either will heap up a full measure of evil—neither will do more that is good than will serve to hide the rottenness and gloss over the wrong. Perhaps—as there are to be troublesome questions of finance—considerations of State policy that may be embarrassing—the people may be left to choose an Assembly themselves. But I can already see evidence that "the Senate is to be looked after." This Senate may, two years hence, be called to reelect Senator Seward, or perchance to choose a successor, should that gentleman be transferred from the Capitol to the White House. It is important to have members chosen with reference to the performance of such a duty, and all important that the Republican majority of last year should be maintained. There are other considerations which, though not political, are equally pressing upon those who deem themselves charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the party. Matters that have been considered every session for the last five or six years, are to be vigorously pressed at the impending meeting of the Legislature. Heretofore they have been unfavorably received in the Senate. "All that is to be changed," I was told the other day. Through the incentives of political and personal interests, what wonder that the election of senators occupies almost the undivided attention of the inner circle.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican State Convention meets in two weeks, I hear very little said about the individuals who are to be presented. Indeed, the question of what policy shall govern the action of that body, has not yet been discussed publicly by the central powers, who, indeed, ignore the subject, as I understand, because they consider it has been prematurely presented by some of the provincial presses of the State—the *Tribune* at the east, and the Buffalo *Express* at the West, being the principal offenders. Among the people of the Republican Party, there manifestly exists a desire to concentrate the American vote against the Democrats this Fall, in order that any little jealousies that might be found to exist should be worked off before the great battle of 1860. Among the Americans there is a strong desire to join their fate with the Republicans—at least nine of every ten have such affinities. But, being the weaker vessel, they assume a woman's prerogative—they must be wooed, proposed to, for they will not propose. You have seen a woman do desperate things with a man she did not love, in order to show her independence of a man she did love. There would be little surprise for me if Miss America this Fall carried on a wild flirtation with Old Democrat, just to show Young Republican that she can find a patron without taking up with him. If, through the perverseness of the Republican fathers, such an ill-assorted union should take place, it may send their Republican heir to an early tomb—for which they will find little consolation in the fact that Americanism and Democracy are "mated, not matched."

The State Council of the Americans, which meets to morrow, is likely to be very fully attended. Beside the interest taken in sending delegates by the Americans proper, there is to be a large attendance secured through the active exertions of Democrats and Republicans—the machinery of both those organizations having been brought into requisition to aid in the selection of delegates. In some places the adherents of these parties have taken possession of Councils duly constituted, and chosen representatives to suit their views. In other localities, where Councils have not existed for two and three years, I hear of delegates being appointed. I overheard two prominent Americans canvassing the probable action of the Council, and one remarked that "from all the data he could obtain, he thought that in the Council there would be a very small bone of Americanism, over which an army of Democratic and Republican hounds would snarl and growl, without immediate benefit or even ultimate advantage to either—and that the proceedings of the Council would not be such as to make its conclusions respected by the majority of those who last Fall supported the American nominees." Probably these two men, more nearly than any other two in the State, understood and reflected the views and purposes of "the 60,000," as the Americans are now generally spoken of.

B. Donnelly was here last week, hunting up the Regency, with a purpose to make Cassidy and Cagger and Comstock clear his skirts of all blame in the publication of the Wise letter. Cassidy was at Niagara, taking lessons from Blondin in ground and lofty tumbling; Cagger was at Newport, getting habituated to breakers; Comstock was at home, but was judiciously ignorant—so that Barney had to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The end of that Wise movement has not yet been reached. There is a possibility that it may be tragic, if O. Jennings *can* hit anybody.

HAMISH.

More Murders.

On Saturday, August 20, the dead body of a man was found floating in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near Cuddeback, New York. The body had apparently been in the water about a week or ten days. The deceased was about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, stout built, brown hair, and no whiskers. The clothing consisted of two colored shirts, overalls, and thick coat, with all the pockets entirely empty. Over the left eye were the marks of a bruise, and the eye was congested; also an abrasion of the skin on the right side of the neck; this, with the pockets being empty, lead to the suspicion that the unfortunate man had been murdered and then robbed.

Mr. Robert Decker, a keeper of a restaurant at Hudson, New York, was so severely injured a few nights since at Coxsackie, that he died on Friday night, August 19. He had gone to that village on a peddling expedition, as a circus company was exhibiting there, and in the evening some dispute arose between him and two men attached to the circus, which ended in Decker being struck a violent blow on the head with a slung shot or stone; he was then jumped upon by his assailants, and otherwise so seriously injured that he died, as above stated, on Friday night. Warrants have since been issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to Poughkeepsie, and there succeeded in arresting the two men, one giving his name as John River, and the other refusing to give his. They are now in the Catskill jail.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

From the Saturday Review.

The Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance lately invited the Dean of Carlisle to join that Association, and the Dean replied that he would be delighted, and only regretted the Alliance did not go in for putting down tobacco as well as strong drink. The exact expression in which he clothed his feelings was this: "I only wish you carried on the war against the kindred monster evil, tobacco, at the same time. They are twin fiends, gorging their insatiable hatred on the human race with at least equally fearful results." This is strong language. Of course it is metaphorical, and it is in a poetical sense only that tobacco is called a fiend, and is said to gorge. But the metaphor will appear singularly inappropriate to any one who has been accustomed to the mild, or even the medium Cuba of real life. To call tobacco a "gorging fiend" is scarcely more apt than to call hair-oil a disgorging fiend. We are not surprised that Dean Close does not smoke, but we are surprised that any amount of ignorance as to tobacco and its effects should have prompted him to throw out such big words so vaguely.

We will not, however, quarrel with particular expressions. It is much more important to examine whether tobacco is really an evil to the human race. We think that it is not; and that though it does some harm, its main effect is to furnish the greatest amount of innocent enjoyment which is derived from any one source of physical gratification. We do not wish to slur over its bad effects; but still we doubt whether, in the classes of society that can afford to purchase both, pastry does not do more harm than tobacco. The people in England who could afford to have apple pie every day, if that luxury were always in season, can also afford a cigar a day; and in this class there is, we should guess, more dyspepsia from pie-crust than from tobacco. This only proves that both, except in moderation, are bad. But then, who would venture to call pie-crust a "gorging fiend?" We must also allow that some persons find their appetite for tobacco grow on them, and they smoke until they are paralyzed or rendered imbecile, so that the worst cases of tobacco are worse than the worst cases of pie crust. But these are quite exceptional, and, as a rule, we believe that most persons diminish the quantity of tobacco they take when they find it unwholesome. This is not virtue, but is merely owing to the simple fact that the desire for tobacco gets weaker as age makes the digestion more tender. If two young men at college smoke equally, and then one goes into a sedentary profession, while the other lives in the country and takes constant exercise, the probability is, that at the end of ten years the latter smokes more than the former. The sedentary man does not care for the tobacco that would do him harm, and the sportsman can stand the tobacco which he likes. And if there is one thing more certain about tobacco than another, it is that, among the upper classes, *it discourages drinking*; and probably this is the case generally. The great smoking nations, where people smoke so much more constantly than in England, are eminently sober nations. The effect of good tobacco is certainly not to make the smoker wish to drink. It does not produce thirst, and it spoils the flavor of most liquids. The wish to smoke notoriously abridges the drinking of wine; and many a man takes two or three glasses and his cigar, who, if he did not smoke, would finish his bottle. Of the effect of tobacco on the poor man we speak with some hesitation, for we do not consider that merely hurrying by poor men as they cluster round a public-house enables any one to pronounce on their habits. But we know of no facts which tend to show that tobacco does increase the consumption of alcoholic liquors. Certainly the coarse tobacco which the poor smoke would make the palate of a person unaccustomed to it very hot and dry; but the poor are accustomed to it, and that makes all the difference. How is any one to prove that coarse tobacco, on the whole, makes the poor drink more than they otherwise would? All inhabitants of cold climates are prone to indulge in alcohol if they can get it. Where the climate is in favor of ebriety, we know that tobacco does not cause inebriety. How are we to say that the drunkenness in a cold tobacco-smoking county is greater than it would have been if there were no tobacco smoked? Drinking produces a wish to drink—why should we say that smoking increases this wish? In the classes of which we can speak from experience, we know the exact opposite is the fact; and we also know that in every class tobacco has one effect which must have a tendency to diminish drinking. It fills up time. At any rate, while a man is puffing he cannot imbibe. Let us suppose that, at a contested election for a town councillor, there is open beer at a pothouse, and that two electors go in at nine and stay till they are turned out at eleven. As there is no stint, they will both drink as much as they please; but, if during the two hours one has been smoking and the other not, it is obvious that time at least is in favor of the non-smoker getting through most pots.

An omnibus-driver, in conversation with a passenger, was describing his mode of life, and said that he was unable to get home in the middle of the day, and did not like going to a public; so he carried in the boot a bottle of cold tea. The passenger asked if he liked it; and he replied that he liked it because it was something to look forward to. "Every one must have something to look forward to; and his fancy was to look forward to cold tea." This remark went deep into the philosophy of life. Every one must have something to look forward to; and the great service of tobacco is, that it is more looked forward to by persons in monotonous occupations than anything else. The reason is partly on account of its effects on the nerves, and partly because of the time which smoking consumes. The charm of the smoker's cold tea is, that it takes him so long to get it down. A little reflection will show us why this is so attractive. We must not speak as if pot-house loungers were the only poor people who smoked. Let us take the case of a respectable agricultural laborer. After several hours work he gets, if very lucky, a dinner composed of a hunch of bread, a piece of Dutch cheese, a bit of bacon fat, and a mug of muddy beer. This would be all the cold tea to which he could have been looking forward for four hours of ploughing or turnip-hoeing, were it not that the simple repast is followed by twenty minutes of a delicious clay pipe. He thus gets twenty-two minutes of physical enjoyment in the middle of the day instead of the two minutes his dinner would take him; or perhaps, to state the question quite fairly, we may say, the three minutes, if we allow for his having to clean his clasp-knife on the seat of his trousers between his courses. Surely this protraction of pleasure is an enormous gain in the dull, wearisome existence of the British clodhopper. And all persons who have gone through long, solitary, disheartening exertion in the open air, know the soothing and sustaining power of tobacco. We wish the Dean of Carlisle would ask the next African traveler whom he may happen to meet, whether he considers tobacco a "gorging fiend." Kane, the Arctic explorer, told an Englishman, very shortly before he died, that it was tobacco that had enabled him to keep up the spirits and the courage of his men under their dreadful sufferings. He was opposed to their having much alcohol, and he found that they would go willingly without stimulants, and preserve their equanimity and elasticity of spirits, if he did but supply them with a moderate quantity of tobacco.

The language used by Dean Close makes us feel how thick is the wall of separation that divides a large portion of the English clergy from the poor, That the poor man should want amusement is quite inconceivable to this kind of parson. With the very motives, and acting on the highest principles, the clergyman is apt to view life in a very one-sided way. He comes to a parish and sets about turning a kind of religious engine. He is the engineer; the rich supply the oil and coal, and the poor are the raw material. The article he engages to turn out is an industrious, contented, saving, church going man. With the process of manufacturing this article, beer and tobacco are utterly unconnected. It is nothing that the poor man likes them. His likes and dislikes are irrelevant. It is his business to be a great parson-product, and smoking interferes with his attaining this end. But the poor man very naturally does not entertain this view of himself. He, like the rest of the human race, is willing or unwilling, as the case may be, to do his duty. But he has no notion of excluding himself from innocent enjoyments. They are to his mind the daily counterbalance of daily hardship. Industry to him is not so much a virtue as a compulsory and habitual exercise of his muscular force. His beer and baccy is not so much a temptation as the thing he arrives at after muscular exercise. Unless moral reformers will take into consideration the deep rooted desire of the human heart for something "to look forward to" during hard work, and the fact that, to the vast mass of men—educated and uneducated, good and bad, rich and poor—any enjoyment which is to be constantly welcome must, in some shape or degree, be a physical enjoyment, no scheme of moral reform can have any wide hold or any long duration. Not many years ago an Oxford tutor of some notoriety went down to manage a country parish. On entering on his parochial duties he announced that he was going to put down tobacco in the parish. An older and wiser man told him it was impossible, to which the enthusiastic tutor replied, that "impossible" was not a word in his dictionary. He little knew the agricultural poor. They did not find it necessary to erase the word "tobacco" from their dictionary, and the moral reformer had to retire and leave his parishioners to smoke like a house on fire. No amount of religious pig headedness will enable a clergyman to triumph over the desire of his flock for a pleasure which they think innocent, and know to be constant, and of which they are aware he has no experience. So far from thinking tobacco an enemy to the parson, we believe it to be his friend; and if he acknowledged its claims a little more heartily he might profit even more than he does by the friendship. Tobacco is something to look forward to. It answers that important end in life. To a great extent tobacco may be made to supersede fermented liquors. An angel from heaven could not persuade an English laborer to give up the "something to look forward to," which cheers his weary hours. But a very human sort of reformer might succeed in persuading him to seek solace in his pipe and avoid drunkenness.

It is only fair to say that a large and, we believe, an increasing portion of the English clergy see this, and have no more wish to put down tobacco than to put down pie crust. Very few well-educated clergymen under forty, would deliberately state that they, like Dean Close, consider tobacco to be a gorging fiend. Indeed, many clergymen keep their parishioners in countenance in this matter; and, if we are not misinformed, there are disciples of that excellent and generous school who not only go fly fishing and cricketing with their poor parishioners, but also smoke with them, and instil sound principles in the intervals of puffing a well-blackened clay. We neither commend these defiers of conventionalism nor blame them. All depends on the individuals. One parson can really impart spiritual knowledge and command respect with a pipe in his mouth; another who tried to imitate him might safely be written down an ass. Tobacco is of all things a matter of perfect indifference. It is of no use to smoke if you do not like it; it is of no use not to smoke if you do like it. Abstractedly speaking, it is perhaps better not to smoke, as, abstractedly speaking, it would be better to drink nothing but water. But we are not dealing with abstractions. In real life, water almost always tastes of pills, and is otherwise an unsatisfactory fluid; and in real life, people who work want something to look forward to. All we say for tobacco is, that taken in moderation, it supplies this something in a cheap, accessible, and harmless form.

From the London Spectator.

It is a curious fact that whilst so many books have been written about wine, the consumers of tobacco, who greatly outnumber the wine-drinkers, have not had the services of a popular historiographer until now, when Mr. Fairholt has assumed that office. His book is a well-executed and very amusing digest of all sorts of facts and fancies concerning tobacco, from the time when Europeans first learned to "drink" the smoke of its leaves till now, when they yield about four and a half millions sterling every year to the English exchequer, a revenue nearly as great as that derived from the consumption of tea. Both these innocent narcotics have long been the objects of furious invectives, but the use of both has gone on steadily increasing in spite of all opposition, and mankind certainly is not the worse for them either physically or morally. We live longer than our forefathers of the reign of Henry VIII., who never saw or heard of tobacco; and the decline of drunkenness amongst us seems to have kept pace with the increasing popularity of tobacco. Certainly Mr. Fairholt is right in denying the assertion which is constantly made, that smoking leads to drinking. Our Saxon progenitors were notorious drunkards, and their descendants were hard drinkers at all times between the Norman conquest and the discovery of America. The Turks, the French, and the Spaniards, who smoke much, are all essentially sober nations. Our author says:

"As a rule, we can pronounce that all great smokers are temperate men, and most of them extremely so, very many being water drinkers, and particularly when smoking, as the use of wine and liquors destroys the palate for the appreciation of fine tobaccos. On the other hand, very many who do not smoke and who are the most vociferous in condemning smoking, are habitual and daily drinkers of wine, beer and spirits. Few drunkards smoke, at least, to any extent. If they smoke at all it will be found that the love of drinking led to the use of tobacco, and not as is often asserted, that they were induced to drink from smoking. Many may think these remarks too bold and trenchant; but let our readers look carefully around them, in their respective circles, and they will not fail to find their experience confirm our own. They may find some questionable exceptions to the rule; they may find, here and there, a sot who drinks and smokes; but take away from him his tobacco and he would be a sot still."

Like the coca chewed by the Peruvian mountaineers, tobacco assuages the desire for other stimulants. The frugal Spaniards have a proverb to this effect, "A paper cigarette, a glass of fresh water, and a kiss of a pretty girl will sustain a man for a day without eating." What a pity it is that Falstaff did not smoke, that he might have matched his famous encomium on sack with the praise of tobacco! We have spoken of "drinking" tobacco, and there is precedent for the phrase. It was constantly used until the middle of the 17th century: the catalogue of Rubens' effects, sent over by Sir Balthazur Gerbier to Charles I. in 1640, calls a Dutch picture of smokers "the tobacco-drinkers." Mr. Fairholt says "the term, no doubt, originated in the custom of inhaling the smoke, and allowing it to escape through the nose; a fashion in which it was originally enjoyed by the Indians." We confess our inability to understand this dictum. The Turks talk of drinking a pipe, or drinking tobacco, just as they say that a man has eaten much stick who has been soundly bastinadoed.

Spenser in his "Fairy Queen," written soon after the introduction of the plant into England, calls it "divine tobacco," and since his day most literary men have been addicted to the soothing pipe, that aids in concentrating their nervous energy upon intellectual labor, by allaying all extraneous irritation. Some of them who indulged in the practice to the greatest excess lived to a great age. Dr. Parr was 78 when he died, and Hobbs, of Malmesbury, who was very potent in smoking, had his pipe put out at the age of 92.

"Of literary men Goethe hated tobacco, a very extraordinary thing for a German to do. Heinrich Heine had the same dislike. Of French littérateurs Balzac, Victor Hugo and Dumas did not smoke; but the smokers are Alfred de Musset, Eugene Sue, Merimee, Paul de St. Victor, and Madame Dudevant, better known by her sobriquet George Sand, who often indulges in a cigar between the intervals of literary labor; as the ladies of Spain and Mexico delight in doing at all other intervals. Charles Lamb, 'the gentle Elia,' was once a great smoker. In a letter to Wordsworth he says: 'Tobacco has been my evening comfort and my morning curse for these five years. I have had it in my head to write this poem for these two years, ('Farewell to Tobacco;') but tobacco stood in its own light, when it gave me headaches that prevented my singing its praises.' Lamb once—in the height of his smoking days—was puffing coarsest weed from a long clay pipe in company with Parr, who was careful in obtaining finer sorts, and the Doctor in astonishment asked him how he acquired this 'prodigious power!' Lamb answered, 'by toiling after it as some men toil after virtue.' Of other literary smokers in England we may note Sir Walter Scott, who at one time carried the habit very far. So did the poet Bloomfield. Campbell, Moore and Byron delighted in its temperate enjoyment, as does our present laureate Tennyson, who has echoed its praises with Byron in immortal verse. Robert Hall when at Cambridge, acquired the habit of smoking from being in Parr's company; and being asked why he had commenced, 'I am qualifying myself for the society of a Doctor of Divinity, and this—holding up the pipe—is the test of my admission.' When presented with Clarke's pamphlet on 'The Use and Abuse of Smoking,' he said, 'I can't refute his arguments, and I can't give up smoking.' The 'learned in the law,' as well as the dignitaries of the Church, have smoked. Lords Eldon and Stowell, and Lord Brougham in early life, indulged thus. The late Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Devonshire gave it aristocratic sanction, and George IV. royally patronized it."

Charles Lamb slandered tobacco when he accused it of giving him headaches. It has not that tendency, but gin-and-water has, and Lamb tippled this and other strong drinks freely. "Folk blame the wolf," says a Servian proverb, "while beside the wolf the fox is fattening."

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The "Knights of the Golden Circle."

"GENERAL" BICKLEY EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF THE MYSTERIOUS, "K. G. C."

The Baltimore *Daily Exchange* publishes the following curious letter:

Headquarters American Legion, K. G. C.,
White Sulphur Springs,
Greenbriar County, Va., July 20, 1859.

Editors Baltimore Exchange, Baltimore, Md.:

Gentlemen: Seeing in your paper of the 14th inst., some editorial remarks about the military organization denominated K. G. C., and that you are laboring under erroneous impressions, I beg to make an explanatory remark or two on certain points, and, in so doing, you are at liberty to make what use of this letter you may see fit, though I write it for your eye only, since our interest is not to be subserved by making this movement notorious.

In the outset, you could hardly take as a competent witness the word of a man who had violated the inclosed obligation. But, evidently, we have fallen into bad company, since the *Tribune* must evidently have possessed a set of papers, and, as far as stated, detailed much that was true. Since, then, you seem to have come in possession of a *receipt*—not "*scrip*"—usually issued to every man who pays his initiation fee—the small sum of *one dollar*—and a weekly tax of ten cents, which sums are altogether inadequate to the expenses of the organization; for your own judgment will reveal the fact, that the expenses of hall rent, printing, stationery, postage, &c., &c., to say nothing of traveling expenses, must be great. It was originally the intention to have raised capital by the sale of bonds based on reliable securities, but it was soon found that capital could be had in large abundance from several sources, and hence, to the members of the organization—indeed to no one—was stock sold, and no receipts would have been issued, but that we might protect ourselves from the misrepresentations of parties who might claim the credit of having assisted us pecuniarily, without having done so. Again, in case of failure, we can now demand of parties to present their receipts and reclaim their fees.

There is no opportunity for individual speculation in the organization. We are Americans, united for certain laudable ends, in the accomplishment of which every man in Christendom is interested, and those in the United States pecuniarily so.

Another mistake, which I beg particularly to correct, is the assertion that the Federal Government is disposed to assist such a movement.

I think I may safely say that the influence of the Government or its officers, *as such*, is anything else but desirable. This organization is composed of law-abiding citizens, who, even if they were themselves disposed to stretch a point to gain the end, would decidedly object to the least loose action on the part of the Government. Under a Jackson, the principles of the K.'s G. C. could be publicly carried into execution; but President Buchanan has his hands too full of *bad jobs* to risk a bold, daring thing; and the K.'s G. C. only ask to correct *a few* of his mistakes, which they are sure to do, even if it has to be done under another President.

If you would ask for the evidences of these mistakes of the Administration, I beg to cite you to his inaugural, and its sentiments—to his project of paying $200,000,000 for Cuba, and his hasty recognition of the Juarez Government through Minister McLane. So far as Cuba is concerned, I beg to announce to you the sense of the K.'s G. C. If the Cubans *desire* to be rid of Spanish domination, and to be a State in the American Union, on an equal footing, we will guarantee the accomplishment of her wishes. If Spain objects, as she would, then let Mr. Buchanan rest assured that the K. G. C. will undertake to carry through to our honor and credit, the incidental war *on contract*, and the highest figures shall not exceed $25,000,000—thus saving to the Government $175,000,000. So much for his Cuban project, which has made our name a reproach throughout the island and the mother country.

I come next to his recognition of the Juarez Government. This is a matter not well understood, and if I do not trespass too much on your time, allow me to explain. The *pure patriotism* of our governmental machinery has degenerated so much from what it was in the days of Jefferson, Jackson and Tyler, that the central power is little more than a patent machine for individual and corporate speculation. The President and his Cabinet mean to be honest, but Wall-street over-reaches everything and everybody. There were parties greatly interested in certain grants of transit privileges, &c., and as Mr. Forsyth could not and would not stoop to their advocacy before the Zuloaga Government, he was recalled and Mr. McLane was sent out specially instructed to recognize the Juarez Government, and then to push our claims for certain treaties, of no national importance whatever; but Juarez, O'Campo, or somebody else, has seen through the scheme, and Mr. McLane is politely informed that such and such things cannot be done. Whereupon Mr. McLane writes fiery anathemas against Juarez, and strongly threatens another war with Mexico! Now, we spent $300,000,000 in our last war with Mexico, when the whole job, if let out to the lowest bidder, would not have cost $10,000,000; but is it right that a powerful government should thus attempt to bully a weak one into dishonorable terms? And again, in recognizing the Juarez party as the government, in fact, of Mexico, a great outrage was done on the score of international polity. Our people have been set in a wrong light before the world, because in Democratic nations the executive is supposed to reflect the national sentiment. Mr. Forsyth found the people of Mexico divided—as they always are—into two or more factions. One of these parties was sustained by the clergy, the landed and mining interests, the education, virtue and capital of the nation, and by the prestige of legitimacy. It must be borne in mind that in Mexico the church has done all that has been done for Mexican civilization, and in the course of its work it has accummulated vast property. On the basis of this the clergy demanded the right of a voice in the government, and found sympathy for its demands from the entire respectability and intelligence of the nation.

But as there are always discontented politicians in all republics, so there were here, and afew of the more daring demagogues formed a party, with the ostensible purpose of opposing the claims of the Clergy Party. It drew to its support the discontented, envious, disappointed, and reckless. It was embraced by the negroes, mulattoes, peons, "greasers," and the very scum of Mexican society who at once rebelled against the Government, and set up for themselves under the high-sounding name of "Liberal Party." It certainly had the sympathy of the unterrified masses, but that the ignorant masses of Mexico can comprehend the word "Liberty," much less its exercise, I very much question. England and France refused to recognize the insurrectionists, but Mr. Buchanan made haste to do so, and in so doing he only did what England would have done, if, in 1831, when Nat Turner rebelled, in Virginia, she had recognized him and his band as the legitimate Government of the State of Virginia. The cases are parallel. If Mr. Buchanan will keep "his finger out of the pie," the K.'s G. C. might, if they choose, relieve him of the embarrassments into which he has precipitated himself.

The K.'s G. C. are ready for any honorable work, not in violation of our laws, as you will perceive by the obligations herewith forwarded. A report has been circulating that 3,000 American volunteers were being enlisted for Mexico. Let me make this remark. If 3,000 men from the United States land in Mexico, they will stand on their own responsibility in less than thirty days, for there will be an immediate union of all parties to destroy and expel them. Juarez and his ministry will at once be without Mexican support, and if the United States required 150,000 men and four years to bring the Mexicans to terms, let not our people think that 3,000 unprovided and unsupported men can do the work in a few months. Mexico has a population of 8,000,000. She has the ability to bring into the field 200,000 men, and the character of the country would enable her to maintain an active guerrilla war for a century. Besides, let it be understood that Mexico has a national debt of $153,000,000, and an annual deficit of $17,000,000, and you will see that others besides 3,000 American volunteers have an interest in the future of Mexico.

Mexico Needs Peace! The lives of the citizens and their property must be protected—she must have a navy, a maritime commerce—her lands must be tilled, her mines must be reopened, her valleys must resound under the tramp of the iron horse—her people must be educated—her church exclusiveness must be broken up—the Press must do its work, and then will Mexico indeed be the loveliest of countries. The K.'s G. C. would be willing to do such a work for Cuba, Mexico, the Central American or South American States. But it would not invade those nations—rob and plunder the people—devastate the country and disgrace our national honor; and until something of this kind is contemplated, or attempted, I think you have no right to term us *fillibusteros*. The K. G. C. is over 13,000 strong—and, what is more, the flower of the nation, including many of its best men, are members of the organization. It has the ability to command all the influence needed in its work, and if it does not benefit its friends, it certainly never will injure them. Of course, the management of such an organization is most laborious, and for this reason we cannot stop to defend ourselves from rude assaults. I feel well assured that if the editors of *The Exchange* were fully informed as to the nature of the organization, in its various departments, it would have no better advocate of its work and principles than *The Exchange*. Except to accommodate our policy, we should have no secrets in our work—a secret organization has enabled us to *pick* our men, and from our success even *The Exchange* might take a hint.

With sentiments of respect,
I remain, gentlemen,
Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEO. BICKLEY,
Commander-in-Chief American Legion, K. G. C.

COPY OF THE OBLIGATION OF K. G. C. INCLOSED IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

"I. ——, of my own free will, do solemnly swear, before God whom I love and fear, and by the honor and fidelity of a true *Knight* of the Golden Circle, that I will keep in sacredness and from the world every secret here intrusted to me, and that I will never reveal them by word, sign or by writing, except to a brother Knight, whom I shall first try by the sign, password and grip of K. G. C.

Furthermore I do swear, by my faith in a living God, that I will never desert a brother Knight in any extremity or danger—that I will not wrong him to the value of one cent, nor suffer him to be wronged when I can prevent it. I will do all in my power to serve a brother Knight in any and every reasonable way. I will not slander or wrong him or his family—but I will defend and protect him and his family as I would my own name and family. I will protect and defend all helpless women and children against injury and oppression, as faithfully as if they were of my own blood.

And I swear, by the honor of my country, never to desert my Legion's flag. I will never surrender it, nor suffer it to be surrendered to any enemy, nor will I ever lay down my arms to any person or persons except to my superior officers. I will obey orders and abide by the articles of war as promulgated by my Commander-in-Chief and his staff in Council. I will not promote discord among my brother Knights, but I will cheerfully discharge every duty properly incumbent on me as a K. G. C. And if I know of any matter likely to injure this Organization I will report the same to the nearest Commanding Officer. I will march whithersoever ordered, if not in violation of my country's laws, and I will do no act of which an American should be ashamed. And should I resign, I still will keep secret the true objects of the K. G. C. upon pain of being stigmatized as a traitor and a coward. To all of which I pledge my interests, my honor and my life, before God, and in the presence of these my Brothers.

The Darien Ship Canal.

From the Washington Star.

Instructions have been issued to the party, which, under the direction of the Navy Department, is to search for a route suitable for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, to explore the coast of the Carribean Sea, with a view to test the statements of Gisborne and Cullen—that there exists such a depression of the Eastern Cordillera as to admit of the easy construction of a ship canal, the country west thereof to the Pacific being without any considerable elevation. Should this gap or depression not be discovered by the party, it is probable that they will be instructed to proceed to the Pacific side of the Continent and seek a practical route for a canal along the line traversed by Surgeon Caldwell, U. S. N., in 1857. Dr. C. was not able, on account of dearth of provisions, to complete his labor of practically testing the belief of the old residents of the existence of a region nearly level, stretching across the Continent above the lead-waters of the Chemeanagua.

But from the observations he made, as far as he was enabled to continue his search, he draws the following conclusions, which have been reported to the Navy Department through his commanding officer, Commodore Mervine:

1. That the summit level of a route from Principe northerly to the Atlantic is within eight miles of the Savanna River; and being but 160 feet above the ocean level, will not prove insuperable to engineering skill in constructing a ship canal.
2. That there is a low tract of land extending from this summit level east to the Atlantic.
3. That a gap in the Eastern Cordillera exists near the northwestern limits of the Caledonia Bay, on the Carribean Sea. From tree tops near the summit level referred to, such gap in the mountain was descried, and through it the great sea beyond. This was afterwards lost to the view of the explorers by the overlapping of mountain ranges.

Every facility will be offered this party for prosecuting their survey, and among other things a balloon, from which observations of the country may be taken by experienced aeronauts, through the use of what is called an "instanter type." This gives the most minute objects, which are brought out by the microscope. Ravines, gaps or depressions thus discovered may, it is held, be easily found and explored, so as to demonstrate reliably whether or not there is such a route as has been so often asserted by both British and American officers. The terrible experiences of Strain's party would seem to render further attempts hopeless; yet it is asserted that Avery, who accompanied Strain, thinks such a route may be found.

A Missing Man and False Spirits.

The Montpelier (Vt.) *Freeman* tells the following story:

"On Friday afternoon, Aug. 5, Mr. Thomas Carr, while working with others at haying, near Bella Pond, suddenly disappeared from the hay-field. Not returning at night, fears were entertained for his safety, and a search was soon instituted by his friends and neighbors, which was kept up for several of the succeeding days. The waters skirting the shores of the Pond were critically examined and explored, the adjacent woods and mountains were thoroughly scoured, but still no trace of the missing man could be found. At length *spirit* power was invoked, and a professed spirit medium revealed that he had drowned himself in the pond; and the very spot where he entered, as well as the place where he finally sunk to rise no more, were described and pointed out with a minuteness not to be questioned.

An important link, however, to the full confirmation of the revelation was wanting in the non-discovery of the body at the place specified. But it was alleged that the spirit medium was exhausted and needed rest; and the people were assured that if they would wait until Sunday morning, (Aug. 14,) at 8½ o'clock, they should, unless the body previously rose to the surface, be directed to the exact spot where it lay. Accordingly arrangements were made for dragging the pond, and on Sunday morning, before the hour appointed, quite a crowd of people had assembled at the drowning-place to aid in the recovery of the body. The joy and astonishment of the multitude—as they were informed that Mr. Carr, alive and in his proper person, had, some fifteen minutes previously, returned alone from the mountain, and was then in the house near by—can be better imagined than described. Mr. Carr is a man some fifty years of age, and has previously sometimes imagined that people wished to kill him, and that he must flee from them. It would, therefore, seem that in one of these aberrations of mind he strayed off to the mountain, where he had remained, subsisting on berries, and, it may be, the milk of the cows in the adjacent pastures, until some partial ray of returning reason induced him to come back to his friends. His appearance on his return was pale, haggard, and careworn. He could give no connected account of himself or his wanderings, but says he has been absent only one day and night, instead of nine days, and that he twice picked and ate berries when hungry.

There are four Shaker Societies in Ohio, numbering 1,059 persons; one in Connecticut, numbering 200; two in Maine, numbering 150; two in New-Hampshire, numbering 500; four in Massachusetts, numbering 709; two in Kentucky, numbering 900; three in New-York, numbering 1,050; making in all eighteen Societies, each constituted of several distinct families, or communities, regularly officiated with elders, deacons, care-takers, &c., of both male and female orders, according to their unique custom, and numbering in all some 4,600 members.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—STATEMENT WHEN INSUFFICIENT.

Claflin & Saltus vs. *Rufus Sanger*.—This was a motion to vacate a judgment entered upon confession. The following is the opinion of the Court granting the motion.

INGRAHAM J.—This motion is made by a judgment creditor of the defendant to set aside the judgment in this case for a defect in the statement of indebtedness. The judgment was entered upon confession. The statement of the indebtedness was as follows: "A promissory note for a specified date and amount, which note was given to L. W. & Co., for goods, wares and merchandize theretofore purchased of L. W. & Co. by the defendant, which note was indorsed by the debtor, and came into the hands of the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration."

The objection to this statement is that it does not state the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. In all the cases it is conceded that the object of the statute was to compel the debtor to disclose so much of the transaction out of which the indebtedness arose as to enable the creditor to form a more accurate opinion as to the integrity of the debtor in confessing the judgment, and for this purpose to compel the parties to spread on the record a particular and specific statement of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. Chappel *vs.* Chappel, 2 Kernan 215.

The precise question as presented in this case, appears to have been passed upon by the General Term in this District, in Moody *vs.* Townsend, 3 Abb. 375. Roosevelt, J., in that case says, "A general allegation that the judgment was for goods sold and delivered," is not a compliance with the requirements of the statute.

In English *vs.* Brink *et al.*, 16 Howard, P. R., p. 272. Brown, J., held that a statement which averred the indebtedness to rise on a note for $700, that amount of money being had by the defendant of the plaintiff, and which was due, was insufficient. In Steboing *vs.* The Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 Howard, P. R., 410. Smith, J., held that a statement of indebtedness for money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant, and which had been used to pay his debts, was insufficient, because it did not state when the money was lent, in what sums and at what times.

In Lockwood *vs.* Finn, *et al.*, 13 How. P. R., p. 418. Rosekrans, J., held that a statement that the indebtedness for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, since a specified date, was insufficient, because it did not set forth what kind of goods, &c., were sold, nor how much, nor at what time. That it did not point to any particular transaction to which other creditors could direct their inquiries.

In Beekman *vs.* Kirk, 15 Howard P. R., p. 228, Harris, J., held that a statement of indebtness in a judgment recovered on a bond given for money borrowed by the defendant was defective for want of disclosing the amount of the loan or when the judgment was recovered. See also 17 N. Y. Rep. p. 9.

There are many other cases which might be cited of a similar character, but the above are amply sufficient to show that the views entertained by the Judges in these cases when applied to the present case, would condemn the statement as insufficient and defective. I will only add one more by the General Term of this District. In Davis *vs.* Morris, 21 Barb. p. 152, Mitchell, P. J., held a statement of indebtedness for money lent and advanced at divers times by the plaintiff to the defendant, from 1853 to date, insufficient.

These decisions, two of which are by the General Term of this District, are controlling upon this question, notwithstanding there are some few cases of a contrary tenor by the judges at Special Term in other districts, such as Post *vs.* Coleman, 9 Howard P. R., 64.

The plaintiffs in this action were not the original creditors by whom the goods were sold, and it was suggested that less particularity was required from them than would be from the person to whom the debt was originally due.

There is no distinction made in the statute, and there is no good reason shown for making any such distinction.

The statement is to be made by the debtor and not the creditor, and he can as well state the particulars in one case as the other. He knows the particular transaction out of which the indebtedness arose, and he can state it as easily after the claim has been transferred to a third person, as he could before the transfer.

The motion to set aside the judgment as to the creditor making this motion must be granted.

ARREST ORDERED.

Meyer Goldsall vs. *Everett A. Carpenter and Joseph M. Nichols.*—The complainant in this case was arrested, as alleged, in St. Louis, some time since, on a charge of swindling several merchants of this City.

He now charges that the defendants, one of whom is a lawyer of this City, kidnapped him in the streets of St. Louis, forced him into a carriage, and after driving him about the city for some time, in different streets, finally lodged him in a place unknown to him, and there kept him confined for several days, and not allowing him to communicate with his friends. The complaint also states that the relator afterwards learned that he was confined in the "callaboose," and charges that he was deprived of his liberty without the authority of law, and by the act of the defendants. The Court granted an order of arrest. Bail $1,000.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came on again to-day, pursuant to adjournment; and a larger number of spectators than ever was in attendance, to hear the promised explanation from Mr. Shafer, and witness the *dénouement* of the proceedings.

Before Mr. Shafer addressed the Court, Mr. Fogarty rose and said that as the relator and her son had testified to such a remarkable state of facts in the opening of the case, and as those statements had gone forth to the world through the public Press, involving, as they did, the good character of the respondent, and the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, he now desired to have the Archbishop interrogated as to his knowledge of the matter, and particularly in regard to the testimony of those two witnesses; and for that purpose he had requested him to be present, to make such a statement. The Archbishop was then in the room, and counsel desired he should be heard before Mr. Shafer made the statement that was expected from him, in regard to the origin and disposition of the writ. Counsel supposed Mr. Shafer would have no objections to taking the statement of the Archbishop without his being sworn.

Mr. Shafer stated that he should not insist upon the administration of the oath; but he wished the report of Mrs. Haggerty's testimony to be first read, that the right reverend gentleman could hear what had been said involving his character. Mr. Blundell's shorthand report was then read, and the Archbishop placed upon the stand. The Judge directed the usual oath to be administered. The testimony of the Archbishop was as follows:

Q.—You are the Roman Catholic prelate of this diocese? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Haggerty, this lady present? A.—No, Sir.

You have heard the statements just read, as to the alleged occurrences in Twenty-second street and Mulberry-street, wherein it is stated by the relator and her son that they saw you and Dr Cummings pass by. Be good enough, Archbishop, to make a statement to the Court as to the truth or falsity of this statement.

A.—I have only to say that all this is as new to me as if it had occurred in China—reported in that country and sent over to this; I never was in any such place as this lady has sworn; I was not with Dr. Cummings; I was not in a carriage with him; I never received any message on this subject at my own house or elsewhere; and, in short, I know nothing whatever about it, except what I may have read in the newspapers.

The Court—Have you ever heard of this boy? A.—Never, your Honor; I never heard the name connected with these proceedings, until I saw it in the papers.

Counsel—Have you ever conversed with Dr. Cummings in relation to this subject? A.—I never had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Cummings since this matter occurred; I never had a conversation with any one relating to it, except with persons whom I have been visiting, who may have read the papers and asked me concerning it, to whom I may have made some remark; I have not had any conversation with Dr. Cummings since this matter occurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shafer.—Q.—Have you any recollection of a person applying to you, or requesting an interview with you, in respect to a lost boy, subsequent to the first day of July. A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect the servant ever telling you? A.—There was no message of that description ever delivered to me.

Q.—Do you recollect the servant at any time telling you that a woman named Mrs. Haggerty desired an interview with you. A.—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you recollect the servant girl at any time telling you that application was made at the door in relation to a lost child, and that she was directed to go otherwheres. A.—No.

The Archbishop then left the stand and the Court.

Mr. Shafer then made the expected explanation of the circumstances under which the writ was issued. He said that when Mrs. Haggerty first called upon him regarding the matter, he told her she must have proof convincing him that Dr. Cummings had the boy, before he should act in the case; that she called several times upon him, and upon the day of the issuing of the writ, informed him that she and her son had seen her lost child in the house of Dr. Cummings, and that she could produce many other witnesses who would testify also that he was there. He was thus induced to apply for the writ, and when it was served upon the Doctor, he was told by the gentlemen who served it (Wm. H. Browne and John L. Riker) that Dr. Cummings then admitted that he had the child, and was willing to give him up if the writ was withdrawn. Mr. Shafer said he then believed that the Doctor had the child, but he was now convinced that the boy named Haggerty, admitted to be in the care of Dr. Cummings, was not the one the writ was sued out to obtain. Counsel also stated that one Geohegan had stated authoritatively, in Court, that Dr. Cummings had the child, and was willing to give him up if the writ was withdrawn. He said he was desirous, on Friday last, not to go any further in the matter, and asked to have a jury of physicians examine Mrs. Haggerty as to her sanity; that he was at that time satisfied that they could not make out their case, and so stated to the Court; that the respondent insisted that he should put in his evidence, and go on with the case, contrary to the wishes of himself, (counsel,) and that the Court said it could not interfere to prevent the respondent's taking testimony in his defence.

Mr. Shafer, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the card of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, stating to the public that he was not the counsel for the relator in the Haggerty case, in very indignant terms. He thought there was no reason for publishing such a card, and that it would have been equally proper for him to have published a card denying that he was the Shaffer who was fined for contempt of Court, and who tried to shoot a magistrate on the Bench, and afterwards published a card stating that the act was done under the influence of chloroform, taken for the toothache.

Here the Court interrupted counsel, stating that the Court had nothing to do with that matter.

Mr. Shafer resumed, insisting that they had a right to withdraw the writ without any action or decision of the Court, which he then asked leave to do.

Mr. Fogarty contended that they (respondents) had a right to demand of the Court judicial action in the matter; that the Court should not dismiss the case as "not proven," but should decide it, and if they had shown themselves not to be in the possession of the child, so hold and discharge the writ. He spoke very severely of Mr. Shafer, charging that he had either been the dupe of the petitioner or had acted maliciously. Counsel would charitably conclude that he had been the dupe of the "double headed eagle." Mr. Fogarty then proceeded with some further remarks, which were reproved by the Court as irrelevant, and closed with some observations on the religious bearings of the case.

Mr. Shafer said he desired to add that it had been charged that he had been feed by a Protestant Association of the City to prosecute this case, but he would say, for the information of all, that he had received but $4 or $5 from any one, and that was from Mrs. Haggerty herself, to pay the expenses incident to the opening of the case. He expected to get no money for his services.

Mr. Fogarty said that he had not received, and should not receive any fee for his services as counsel.

Justice INGRAHAM said that there was but one course for him to take, and that was to dismiss the writ.

Mrs. Haggerty here interposed with a wild and violent address to the Court, saying that she was the mother of the boy; that she had been degraded by being called "crazy;" that Mr. Fogarty had degraded the Union, the Holy Writ and himself; he had also degraded the "double-headed eagle" of America. She denied ever having written the letters produced as hers, and said that the witnesses brought against her were only thieves and prostitutes. She called on the Court to judge whether a "crazy woman" could support and protect her family as respectably as she did, and concluded by averring that if she was crazy, "Priest Cummings" and his "lawyer" must be crazy, too, and if they were all crazy, she thought the "Good God" above, who made us all, must also be crazy.

Justice INGRAHAM then made an order that the writ be dismissed; observing that the conclusion he had formed was that the boy had gone away of his own accord.

Conflagrations.

AT SOUTH ABINGTON, MASS.—A fire at South Abington, Mass., which broke out at 3 A. M. on the 20th August, in HOBART'S works, destroyed a saw-mill, planing mill, tack factory, and boarding-house adjoining. It is supposed that the fire took in the engine-house, which is located in a small building adjoining the tack factory. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $60,000. The firm has been, until recently, B HOBART & SON. WM. H. DUNBAR had come into the firm, and they had been for the last few weeks making some changes in the works, so that all departments were not in full operation. There were in one building forty tack and five or ten horse nail machines. The insurance on the property amounted to $25,000. There were about one hundred hands employed in the works, all of whom are turned out of employment. Of the insurance $2,500 was in the Merchants' Insurance office, Hartford; $2,500 in the Fulton, New-York; $2,500 in the City office, New-Haven; and $2,500 in the Dorchester office.

AT TROY.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 19, the Union House, a hotel on Albany-street, was partially burned, and several stores destroyed. The fire caught from a defective flue. The sufferers were Mr. BEACH, Dr. KELLOGG, WM. J. HAWES and Ex-Conductor TAYLOR. Mr. BEACH'S furniture was destroyed or ruined. Dr. KELLOGG and other occupants were more fortunate. Mr. HAYNES, who kept the grocery on the corner, was insured for $500, which will probably cover his loss. The buildings destroyed or injured were insured for $6,000. The entire furniture of the Union House was insured for $10,000. The loss on buildings is estimated at from $3,000 to $5,000; the loss on furniture at $3,-500. The insurance is in the Agencies of the New-York and Eastern offices.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 20, the extensive sawing and planing mill, and sewing machine manufactory of GEO. B. SLOAT & Co., extending from the wharf to Beach-street, above Shackamaxon street, in the Eighteenth Ward, was burned. The building, which was three and four stories in height, was externally fire-proof, all the doors and window shutters being of boiler iron, while the roof was of slate. The fire must have been smouldering for several hours before it was discovered, and the flames had attained great headway before the alarm was given. The machinery in the building was valued at $84,000, and the building itself cost $22,000 when it was put up in 1850. The firm estimate their loss at from $75,000 to $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of $30,500 in the following offices: Royal, $7,000; Lycoming Mutual, $2,500; Exchange Mutual, $1,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Quaker City, $5,000; Girard, $1,000; Hope Mutual, $2,500; Kensington, $500; Commonwealth, $2,000; Philadelphia Fire and Life, $2,500; Safeguard, $1,000; Equitable Mutual, $2,500. Total, $30,500. There were about one hundred and sixty hands employed in the mill, most of whom will be thrown out of employment by the calamity. The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler room.... In the same city, Aug. 18, the four-story brick store, No. 520 South Delaware-avenue, and extended through from the wharf to Larkin (late Little Water) street, was destroyed. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire upper stories, occupied by Mr. WM. FRENCH as a rigging loft, was on fire. The building was surrounded with combustible property, and the first story was packed full of sugar in hogsheads, which belonged to S. & W. WELSH. It was at first feared that a serious conflagration would be the result; but the steamer of the Hope Hose Company was soon upon the ground and in service, and drawing her supply of water from the Delaware, she threw two powerful streams upon the flames. The New-York Ludlow Association had just returned from a trip to the Falls of Schuylkill, and they hastened to the spot with their steam fire engine. It also was stationed upon the wharf, and drawing its supply of water from the Delaware, it soon threw a heavy stream upon the fire. The principal loss was in the first story, where the Messrs. WELSH had 275 hogsheads of sugar stored. This sugar was insured for $25,000. It is much damaged by water, and any estimate of the loss upon it would be mere guess work at present. It is believed, however, that it will not exceed $5,000 or $6,000. The building belongs to Mr. ALLEN CUTHBERT, whose loss is covered by insurance.

AT BRIDGEPORT.—At East Bridgeport, Ct., Aug. 19, early in the morning, the extensive sash and blind manufactory of Messrs. D. M. PHILLIPS & Co., in the large building at the east end of the upper bridge, was burned. The fire spread rapidly to the planing room, BENJAMIN RAY'S veneering-shop, PHILLIPS & Co's grist-mill, thence to the room occupied by PITT & LYON, for the manufacture of carpet sweepers, &c., soon reducing the whole building to ashes. A blacksmith's shop, occupied by JOSEPH NEWTON, caught fire next and was also entirely destroyed. The buildings were owned by WM. H. NOBLE, Esq., whose loss is estimated at $5,000. The heaviest loser is Mr. RAY, who had an extensive stock of mahogany on hand, but little of which was saved, and that in a badly damaged condition; his loss is estimated at $10,000. The loss of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., in the sash, blind and planing rooms and grist-mill, is estimated to be from $2,000 to $2,500. PITT & LYON'S loss is about $500. The sheds and blacksmith-shop connected with the Brewster carriage factory were also destroyed, and the shop itself was on fire two or three different times, but was saved with the greatest exertion. These buildings belong to the estate of P. T. BARNUM. Loss about $1,500, fully insured; Companies not named.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	100	Reading Railr'd b30	44¼
1,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	100	700	do b60	44½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90 s30	87	100	do b30	44⅝
4,000	do	87½	100	do b60	44⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s, s60	93½	400	do s10	44⅜
5,000	do	93¾	1200	do	44½
10,000	Mo. State 6s s10	87½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	43½
1,000	Cal.State 7s, bds	80¾	50	do b10	43½
5,000	N. Y. Cen R. 6s.	91	1475	Mich.S.& N.I G S.	26
1,000	Erie R 4th Mg Bs	43	200	do s30	25
5,000	Erie R. 5th Mg.Bs	30	50	do s60	23
5,000	do	29	750	do	26¼
3,000	Hud.R R. 2d Mge	93	100	do stw	26¼
1,000	Harl. R. 3Mg. Bs	73	100	do s10	26
1,000	do	72½	100	do s8	26⅛
1,000	Mh.C'l R 8 ₩c. 1st		100	do s5	26¼
	Mg S.F.C't Bs	88	150	do	26⅜
13,000	Mich. S. 2d m bs.	48	200	do b30	26⅜
3,000	M. S. S. F'd bs	58	100	do	25½
500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	90	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	66¼
1,000	Clev.& T. S F. bs.	55	100	do	66⅜
200	Bank of Commerce	96¾	300	do b30	66½
7	Am Ex. Bank	101½	600	do	66½
20	Marine Bank	79	100	do b60	66⅝
50	Del.& Hud C Co s60	80½	300	do b30	66¾
50	Penn. Coal Co	82¼	150	do b30	66⅝
50	Cum. Coal Pref. s60	14	150	do	66⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co s60	75	300	do s30	66¼
100	do b30	76¼	300	do s60	66¼
25	do	76¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R s30	22
100	do b60	76½	50	do s15	24
100	do	76½	400	do	23
270	N. Y. Cen. R	73	500	do b30	23
100	do b30	73⅛	400	do	22¾
550	do b30	73¼	100	do b60	22¾
1326	do	73¼	150	do b60	22⅞
250	do b60	73⅜	200	do s60	22½
600	do b30	73⅜	170	Chi. & Rock Is. R	63¾
40	do	73⅜	200	do b30	64
200	do b60	73½	910	do	64
50	Harlem R. Pref	36	100	do b30	64⅛
700	do s60	36	50	do b30	64¼
700	do	36⅜	50	do b60	64½
100	do b60	36½	150	do b30	64½
50	Illinois Cen. R.	65⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	82⅝	100	Reading Railroad	44¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87⅛	400	do	44⅛
4,000	Ohio State 6s,'60	100	250	Chic. & R. I R.	64¼
2,000	La. State 6s	86½	100	do	64⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s.	93½	200	do b60	64½
20	Merchants' Bank	106	50	Mich. Central R.	43½
50	D.& H.Canal Co s6	91	50	do s30	43½
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	76¾	100	do	43¾
100	do	77	150	do b30	43¾
50	do	77⅛	150	do s30	43⅝
515	N. Y. Central R.	73	50	Mich So. & N. I. R.	7¾
250	do b30	73	300	M. So. & N.I.G.S.	25
100	do bnwk	73	50	do s60	24½
500	do s60	72⅞	50	Panama R. s60	115¼
100	do b30	73⅛	50	do s60	115½
150	do s10	73	8	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
50	Erie Railroad	5¾	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	22½
50	Hud. River R. s15	32¾			

MONDAY, AUG. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 13:

Increase in Loans	$233,054
Increase in Specie	658,916
Decrease in Circulation	99,110
Increase in undrawn Deposits	1,719,298

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 21, 1858.	Aug. 20, 1859.	Aug 13, 1859.
Capital	$60,717,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	126,368,231	117,990,199	117,757,145
Specie	28,349,597	21,403,448	20,744,532
Circulation	7,480,644	8,317,669	8,416,679
Gross Deposits	104,609,658	91,248,799	88,933,624
Exchanged	15,449,678	18,038,889	17,443,212
Undrawn	89,159,980	73,209,910	71,490,612
In Sub-Treasury	13,733,639	4,960,490	5,347,389

The Bank Statement shows another gain in Specie, as anticipated in our review of the week's movement in our last paper. This makes $1,319,-571 for the fortnight, after exporting $3,100,822. The Deposit and Discount lines are also both on the increase, the former quite decidedly; the latter $233,054. It is probable that the lowest point in both departments was made on the previous return of Aug. 13, as most of the leading Banks are gaining in Individual Deposits, although others are still losing on their Interior Bank balances. The Discount market is tending, if anything, to ease, although the Banks take nothing under 7 ₩ cent., and it requires the very strongest names to command that rate outside on paper falling due this side of January. Demand loans are easier to the Stock Brokers at 6 ₩ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges are again favorable for the Boston mail. Nearly all the standard drawers are down to 110 on London, and 5f. 15⅝ on Paris. We hear of 60 days on London drawn by the Panama Company at 109½, and good merchant bills at 109¼@109⅜. No direct mail steamer sails until Saturday next, by which time an addition will be received of about two millions to the supply of Gold and $775,000 of Silver.

The improvement in the Stock Market continues, and there was considerable excitement, with a large business, on the Exchange this forenoon. Nearly 1 ₩ cent. was added to Saturday's advance on the active Railway Shares, but part of this was lost in the afternoon, on a reaction by no means unreasonable after the sustained rise of the past few days. The sales on the Share list, altogether, add up about *twenty-five thousand Shares*, exclusive of Street transactions—the heaviest business for some weeks past. New-York Central, which closed 72½ on Saturday, opened at 73 ₩ cent.; sold up to 73⅜ cash, and 73½ buyer's option, and then reached to 72⅞@73 ₩ cent. In Michigan Guaranteed the additional rise in the morning was to 26⅜ ₩ cent., making over 5 ₩ cent. in a few days, while, from the suddenness of the advance upon the *short* sellers, and the belief among them that the cash Stock only is the object of the buyers, numerous 60-day options were put out at a difference of 3@3½ ₩ cent. The cash price closed 25, and sellers' options 22@22½ ₩ cent. The turn upon the *Bear* account, in this Stock, which had been frowned down with apparent impunity to 19½ ₩ cent., has been very sudden, and as usual when the speculative sellers inside the Board are not suffered to have things their own way, by the *Bull* account outside the movement, creates some feeling. A similar demonstration, not altogether "a Broker's rise," as some of our cotemporaries are in the practice of terming every sign of recovery in the market, is manifested in favor of the other Western Stocks, and Hudson, Harlem, &c., the figures for which are higher by 2½@3 ₩ cent. than this day week. Pacific Mail advanced to 77⅛ ₩ cent. Panama a fraction weaker than on Saturday. The general tone of the Share list at 4 o'clock this afternoon was somewhat irregular; a disposition to lower figures for New-York Central and Michigan Guaranteed, while Michigan Central Railroad and Toledo were firm. In State Stocks the changes from last week are not important. Railway Mortgages are firmer, and quite a good business was done in Michigan Southerns, Eries, &c. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central continue scarce, and the only sale was at 90 ₩ cent. for $500, 89@89½ bid for even thousands. Erie shares in demand at 5⅞. The Coal Shares all firm; a large business in Reading at 44½@44⅝, and 90½@⅞ bid for Delaware, Cumberland 14 ₩ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal 82¼ ex-dividend.

The following are the Bank-Note and Land Warrant quotations of Messrs. GWYNN & DAY No. 12 Wall-street:

BANK-NOTE DISCOUNTS.

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Virginia	⅝@ ¾
New-England	¼@ —	Canada	⅝@ —
New-Jersey	¼@ ¾	Michigan	¾@1
Illinois	2¾@3	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	⅞@ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Louisiana	1¼@ —
Baltimore	⅜@ —	Missouri	2½@ —
Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾	Tennessee	1½@ —
Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Wisconsin	2¾@3
Delaware	⅜@ —	Mobile	1½@ —
North Carolina	⅞@ 1	Alabama	1½@1¾
S. Carolina & Ga	1⅛@1¼		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	78	82
160 acres, per acre	87	91

In reference to the prospects of the market for Land Warrants, Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS write:

"Public sales commence as follows, at the various districts; before which time preëmptors are required to enter or pay for their quarter section, either with cash or a warrant; for immediately after the sales, all unpaid-for land can be entered with Land Warrants.

22 Townships at Lecompton, sales commence August 29.

28 Townships at Lecompton, sales commence Sept. 12.

38 Townships at Ogden, sales commence Aug. 29.

25 Townships at Ogden, sales commence Sept. 19.

28 Townships at Kickapoo, sales commence Sept. 9.

39 Townships at Nebraska City, sales commence Aug. 29.

26 Townships at Nebraska City, sales commence Sept. 5.

At Fort Dodge, sales commence Sept. 26.

At Sioux City, sales commence Oct. 3.

And in October, sales come off in Minnesota, embracing the choicest pine lands on the Continent.

Sales have already taken place in Districts as follows: About one-third of Lecompton; about one-half of Kickapoo; about one-half of Brownsville; about one-half of Nebraska City; and all of Omaha and Dacotah.

Preëmptors will require a large amount of warrants before the close of September, and the demand for speculative entries has hardly commenced, for none but preëmptors can lay a warrant until the public sales have come off.

These are the facts and figures on which we ventured an opinion that there would be a further advance in the price of warrants."

To-morrow, Tuesday, another hearing is to be had on the bad conduct of the New-Haven Railroad corporation, on a motion to make permament the injunction against paying a partial dividend. It is not known what line of defence against restraining the wrong attempted against two-fifths of the certificate holders will be pursued, but it appears from the following extract from the deposition of the counsel of the other side that no denial of the developments of HOLBROOK and VANDEVENTER has yet been attempted by BULKLEY or his colleagues:

"And this deponent further says, *that none of the allegations in said affidavits* of GEORGE HOLBROOK or ABRAHAM J. F. VANDEVENTER, used on said motion of discovery, were contradicted by the opposing affidavits, or copies of affidavits, used on the part of the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company on said motion, although the affidavit of said BULKLEY, President of said Company, was used on said motion, and said motion was opposed."

The following, by the *Bremen*, are the latest quotations for American Securities in London:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., red. 1875	77 to 80
Do., 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875	79 to 81
Do. 7 ₩ cent. Freeland, red. 1860	87 to 89
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	34 to 32 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 8 ₩ ct., '60	82 to 85
Do., do. do., 1869	82 to 85
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	83 to 85
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₩ ct. sk. fund '85	55 to 60
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₩ ct, sk. fund, '83	84 to 86
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. con. '64	92 to 95
Do., do., 7 ₩ ct. sk. fund, '76	92 to 94
Do., do., $100 shares	68 to 70
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ₩ cent., '83	55 to 60
Do., (sinking fund) 1875	20 to 25
Do., bonds, con. 1862	20 to 25
Do., do. 1871	20 to 25
Do., do., $100 shares	5 to 10
Penn. Cen. Bs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ₩ cent.	90 to 92
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ₩ cent., ster.	94 to 96
Do., do., $50 shares	35 to 40
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₩ cent., 1860	85 to 90
Do., 6 ₩ cent 1870	75 to 80
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24

Shadows Avaunt!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have all read of the suspicious traveler, whose path in the evening shade led into a quiet valley—how his jaundiced eyes could see nothing but the dismal forms of hobgoblins and bug-(or *big*) bears, seeking to prey upon him—how unspeakably great his gratitude and relief at finding, on nearer approach, that the imaginary monsters had vanished, and that the real object before him was a human form, and the most cheering visage of a dear and long-absent brother who, like himself, was journeying to a beloved father's home.

Something similar, in hideous and unsightly shape, has confronted the imagination and senses of our financial wiseacres. For the last few months our fiscal grandmothers have had no peace on their pillows, by reason of the suspected evils which were approaching us. "The rest of mankind," professing no great wisdom about banks, currency, &c., have yet been undisturbed by dreams, shadows and nightmares. Indeed, they are so unsophisticated as to believe that the *causes* which are to bring about such calamities are producing benefits to the country; and that the frightful monsters, if they still exist, and loom up in the darkened vision of the "knowing ones"—are blessings in disguise.

The evils which have ruined the country, in the opinion of the Solons, assume *three* palpable for us; either one of which is sufficient to create a catastrophe for some of us, but, combined together, they make a Solferino destruction for their victims generally.

The first monster is the prodigious bank expansion.

The banking capital in this metropolis, as per last report, is	$68,500,000
Add for profits accrued as per same report, about 11 ₩ cent	7,500,000
Actual capital	$76,000,000
The deposits, per statement of last Monday, were	71,000,000
Making	$147,000,000

On this amount the Banks have now loaned one hundred and seventeen or eighteen millions—and only *sixty* per cent. upon their deposits. This is not very startling, when exchange on New-York at all Southern and Western cities is in demand at high premium and when capital from all parts of the country is concentrating in this metropolis, the Banks are not surely lighting a volcano by lending such a proportion of their deposits on short paper, or Government securities convertible into specie at the customs. But the incidental advantages of the so-called excessive expansion have been great. By their liberality, our Uncle Samuel, to whom we all owe friendship, if not affection, has been largely assisted at a crisis in his history. During the last eighteen months, when foreigners looked awry at us, and would not bid for our uncle's scrip, the banks have loaned him millions of money on the most favorable terms; and now, while he has no surplus in his wallet, the awful banks are his heaviest creditors. Considering that corporations have no souls, they certainly are dutiful relatives in thus sustaining their uncle in his trials. With all the treasury notes and Government loans the banks hold, which, in an important sense, are virtually *coin*, there has yet been no diminution of a substantial *specie basis*, being now about thirty per cent. of liabilities.

But the excessive importation—this is the great enemy that is to devour us. We have employed our shipping in goods, importing largely, compared with former years. But do we not require an increased amount for consumption with our rapid growth? We *could* dispense with the *brandies*, for they give us the nightmare and *real devils*. But the country requires an increased quantity of the necessaries of life, or we must go back to a primitive condition. In civilized lands, when old clothes are not always seemly, new ones will be worn; and the *new comers* require to be clothed as well as fed. If we have four millions of bales of cotton, instead of two or three, (the product of a few years since,) we must take some of it back from our European manufacturing friends, who have paid us a large price for the raw material; and they are also taking more of our rice, tobacco, and pork and beef than in former years. If the importers have calculated too largely upon the wants and desires of our people, the error will be adjusted at the auction rooms as the season advances. Many descriptions of goods will then be quoted at figures differing largely from the invoice prices, and of course so much will be saved to the country. The importers alone cannot ruin the country. The consumers must combine with them, and just now they are not willing.

Another great enemy to our peace and prosperity, which has long cast its shadow before, is the ruinous Railroads, which have so long gorged upon the vitals of the country; and now are about completing their destructive work by eating each other up, leaving only a caudal appendage, like the Kilkenny cats. But this, too, is a shadow without substance to create it. No agency in existence has been so instrumental in promoting the material prosperity of the country as the much-abused Railroads—and it will soon be manifest that Railroad Securities generally are not the worthless commodities our sapient fathers call them. While these words are penning, the sober second thought is taking possession of many hitherto skeptical minds, and a higher appreciation of many of our Trunk Roads is daily seen, by better quotations for Stocks and Bonds. The country has not been gorged by these great highways, and the family quarrels among themselves have given place to increased harmony and friendship, which afford all interested a guarantee of remuneration for their investments.

The experience Railroads have acquired in the troubles and disasters of the last few years could never be purchased; and, sore as they have been, are invaluable to managers and investors. Many theories and fallacies of the swimming times of 1852 and 1853 have been exploded—stern necessity has developed many means and ways whereby great economy can be practiced without decrease of safety. The country will yet do justice to the most powerful accessory for its growth and wealth that ever was invented and practically worked by human mind and labor.

This country, with its immense resources of agricultural and mineral wealth, is rich in a degree no other country can boast of. Let us not show that we are blind to our greatness and glory by decrying the sources that have made us truly a powerful and prosperous people.

HOLD ON.

The Bank War.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We regret to state that the war between the Banks and the audacious holders of their bills still continues. The weapons used by the antagonists are, however, very different. The bill-holders present their legal claims—small rectangular pieces of paper—and in response they are mobbed. They ask for money, and get rocks in return—but not those metaphorical rocks which returned miners carry in their pockets. In other words, they are literally stoned. The country banks of this State rest on a solid basis of boulders. These are found to be an excellent substitute for coin and bullion. We are informed that on Saturday last the strongest assurances were given in Chilicothe that this novel species of funds would be dealt out liberally to any person who should present bills for redemption to the State Bank, located in that important city. A gentleman from this city, laboring under lamentable ignorance of the financial customs of Chilicothe, presented bills to the amount of $11,000 to the bank. When he had received $300 in silver, he found the banking-room filled with the high-spirited Chilicothians, who first threatened to stone him, and next, (suddenly ascending to the highest sublimities of the Lynch Code,) offered him the agreeable alternative of leaving town in five minutes, or of submitting to a dislocation of the neck by the well-known process of hanging. Preferring summary exile from the pleasant haunts of Chilicothe to summary execution from the limbs of one of the trees which adorn the streets of that famous city, he proceeded to St. Louis with all possible dispatch. The bank won a glorious victory, and the multitude rejoiced. Who will dare henceforth to make sacrilegious war on the banks, or ask these institutions to redeem their promises to pay? The golden trust of the Hesperides was never more formidably guarded than the golden coins which are coffered in the State Bank of Chilicothe. Unfortunately, the coins belong to the simple-minded citizens of St. Louis, who for a considerable time have been floundering in the absurd error that country banks, by their own promise to pay, broadly engraved on their bills, and by the laws of the State, are obliged to redeem those bills. Experience, we presume, will dispel the illusion. It will also teach them that the presentation of a bill to a country bank, places them instantly in a state of war with that bank, and with the institutions of the State generally—a predicament very trying to law-abiding citizens. We can see no remedy for this state of things, until the people treat the bills of these banks as pictorial pictures; instead of the portraits with which they are now adorned, the grim visage of Judge Lynch should look out from each of the lower corners, connected diagonally by the motto, TOUCH ME AT THY PERIL.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that no suggestion regarding boulders or missiles of that character was made by the humane and honest burghers of Chilicothe.

The Erie Railroad Assignment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A day or two since, in a rather discourteous answer to my last communication, you said that possibly a "wagon and team" might be driven through the fourth mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company; and a correspondent of yours, in Saturday's paper, says that a court of equity might pronounce that mortgage fraudulent, on the ground that debts against the Company existed at the time that mortgage was made!

In reply, permit me to say, that if such a fact invalidates a mortgage, no man is safe in lending money on such security, unless he first ascertain to a certainty that the person wishing to borrow owes nothing. Hitherto, a borrower's debts have never, to my knowledge, been made the subject of inquiry—those alone excepted which have been prosecuted to judgment. If your correspondent can find no better reason for setting aside that mortgage, the holders of the fourth class bonds have little to fear from a legal contest.

The suggestion of fraud is absurd. Never was there a more open and straightforward proceeding than the negotiation of that loan. It was a step taken avowedly for the benefit of all parties in interest, and as a necessary measure of relief to the Company. The loan was offered openly in two or three of the principal markets of the world; and for the portion taken, a valuable consideration was given, half in the unsecured bonds of this very Company, and half in money. The necessity of the step was obvious and indisputable, all parties consenting, and ready to profit by it, had it been successful.

Now, in what consists the alleged fraud? If that act was fraudulent, any act calculated to relieve the Company from their embarrassments would have been equally fraudulent. Had this loan been negotiated secretly, or had the consideration been such as to justify a suspicion of fraud, your correspondent's menace might be worth attention; but it is sheer nonsense to talk of fraud as connected with a proceeding conducted with the greatest publicity—one devised, after careful deliberation, for the general good of all concerned, and *against which no protest was ever made.* Depend upon it, sir, such thimble-rigging as an attempt to attack this security in the courts would receive no countenance from any tribunal of justice in Christendom.

These hints at future trouble come with a bad grace from the holders of the unsecured debt, one of whom your correspondent avows himself to be; for the holders of the fourth mortgage bonds were the only parties who, in the season of the Company's greatest trial, responded to the appeal for aid. At great personal inconvenience, they increased their investment, because they saw in the proposed measure, the only means of extricating the Company from their difficulties; the other unsecured creditors and the stockholders all the while standing aloof, and, for the most part, affording no assistance whatever. Now, however, when their lukewarmness has endangered their property, they denounce, as participants in a fraud, the only men who had the manliness and courage to put their shoulders to the wheel!

I have no fear, however, that any attempt will ever be made to interfere with the fourth mortgage; but if any parties should be dishonest enough to bring it before a Court of Equity, they may rely upon having antagonists both able and determined to defend their rights.

W.

Fourth Mortgage Erie Railroad Bonds.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a holder of Fourth Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railroad Co., permit me to correct the statement in your money article, of the 18th inst., that "interference was permitted last Spring even with the May coupon on the *first* mortgage, the April interest on the *fourth* mortgage coming in just before it."

My coupons were presented for payment April 1st, when I received this memorandum on the envelop: "No. 101, payable June 1, 1859." The coupons and memorandum were duly presented the 1st of June, when I was informed that the Company was unable to pay them, and they remain unpaid to this date.

Permit me to inquire with what justice in the plans of reorganization of the Erie Railroad Co., the common bonds are favored beyond the stock?

In case of foreclosure under either of the mortgages the stockholders have, by law, the privilege of participating in the purchase, while the holders of common bonds would be shut out entirely, or only enabled to enjoy that privilege by converting their bonds into stock. The market value of the common bonds has for some time been about equal with the stock, selling at or below 20; deduct over-due coupons 14—Bonds netting the seller only 6 per cent. Thus showing that the only difference in value of the Bonds over the Stock to be the doubtful privilege of funding the overdue coupons in the Fifth Mortgage; which privilege, in case of the foreclosure of either the second, third or fourth mortgages, would be worse than doubtful. Whereas it is proposed in your plan of reorganization to give the common Bonds 64 per cent. in new Stock, (50 for bond, 14 for coupons,) and to present Stockholders but 20 per cent. in new.

T.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 20.	Aug 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 13.
Bk. of New-York	4,510,765	4,364,046	851,553	846,725
Manhattan Co	4,661,244	4,628,385	904,928	759,351
Merchants' Bank	4,838,158	5,104,554	1,155,758	1,262,387
Mechanics' Bank	3,506,430	3,500,402	896,615	744,349
Union Bank	2,654,971	2,615,294	405,686	416,140
Bk. of America	5,221,572	5,132,074	1,509,080	1,646,272
Phenix Bank	3,069,840	3,076,560	541,330	408,016
City Bank	2,133,754	2,171,103	358,771	340,675
Tradesmn's Bank	1,437,902	1,437,834	210,075	187,023
Fulton Bank	1,816,528	1,829,138	286,263	315,259
Chemical Bank	1,988,113	2,017,812	784,265	763,576
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,057,545	2,066,860	241,184	241,097
National Bank	2,069,095	2,066,924	246,531	309,459
Butc.& Drov.Bk.	1,734,165	1,754,698	239,927	282,854
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	825,816	816,619	178,840	171,869
Greenwich Bank	650,877	673,383	132,391	190,006
Leather Man. Bk	2,038,492	2,009,407	315,796	336,189
Seventh Ward Bk	1,246,841	1,213,957	214,656	237,603
Bk. St. New-York	3,416,778	3,403,056	814,040	815,122
Am. Exchange Bk	6,962,659	6,859,505	1,057,130	1,136,824
Bk. of Commerce.	12,252,841	12,163,653	1,716,755	1,647,629
Broadway Bank	2,321,226	2,369,935	366,911	361,689
Ocean Bank	1,624,288	1,577,519	278,331	277,914
Mercantile Bank	2,485,568	2,459,991	459,448	439,958
Pacific Bank	1,076,600	1,048,661	191,401	217,725
Bk. of Republic	3,505,270	3,450,615	1,005,904	723,302
Chatham Bank	677,671	669,649	77,208	82,835
People's Bank	645,029	646,545	110,228	114,061
Bk. of N. America	1,614,330	1,538,780	228,597	250,039
Hanover Bank	1,390,477	1,402,275	143,061	148,710
Irving Bank	785,705	787,086	137,847	107,944
Metropolitan Bank	6,014,736	5,928,422	1,233,532	1,050,893
Citizens' Bank	729,299	741,370	90,359	110,628
Nassau Bank	1,622,352	1,649,402	214,269	179,401
Market Bank	1,578,620	1,607,872	241,644	249,735
St. Nicholas Bank	1,029,137	1,059,142	151,103	156,012
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,550,624	2,466,481	498,201	482,388
Corn Exch. Bank	1,568,034	1,558,363	275,951	274,901
Continental Bank	3,194,882	3,189,465	501,838	513,116
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,087,515	1,089,512	173,780	142,202
Oriental Bank	611,712	619,140	90,656	89,635
Marine Bank	1,000,267	969,619	133,209	135,820
Atlantic Bank	518,286	526,764	48,636	45,161
Imp.&Traders' Bk	2,627,408	2,671,492	245,984	247,075
Park Bank	4,082,790	4,083,967	867,600	823,460
Artisans' Bank	1,056,430	1,014,340	162,465	117,785
Mech. B'g Ass'n	679,112	693,234	80,444	79,042
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	503,580	494,166	44,173	49,167
N. Y. Exch. Bank	332,026	306,185	32,029	29,886
Bull's Head Bank	372,431	389,232	34,879	35,721
N.Y. County Bank	403,252	401,477	68,387	46,401
Grocers' Bank	510,609	510,132	56,831	53,571
East River Bank	319,094	323,264	33,684	34,594
North River Bank	393,501	407,773	73,344	75,660
Total	117,990,199	117,757,145	21,403,448	20,744,532
	Increase.. $233,054		Increase...$658,916	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 20.	Aug 13.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 13.
Bk. of New-York	415,126	423,416	2,674,135	2,639,621
Manhattan Co	319,465	329,769	2,862,882	2,648,426
Merchants' Bank	192,954	190,291	3,083,746	3,269,654
Mechanics' Bank	305,892	307,098	2,569,169	2,464,234
Union Bank	185,861	197,192	1,730,103	1,178,910
Bk. of America	140,081	145,005	3,847,149	3,882,131
Phenix Bank	128,267	129,626	1,783,116	1,675,418
City Bank	......	......	1,443,246	1,465,572
Tradesmn's Bank	334,418	339,149	727,985	704,759
Fulton Bank	159,263	154,385	1,380,073	1,428,429
Chemical Bank	294,943	292,821	2,143,746	2,154,835
Merch. Exch. Bk.	140,689	139,668	1,068,204	1,080,615
National Bank	130,416	132,267	844,191	915,621
Butc.& Drov.Bk.	183,450	187,148	1,203,831	1,214,756
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	123,624	120,071	773,094	758,048
Greenwich Bank	141,168	141,699	591,228	561,270
Leather Man. Bk	235,785	253,150	1,277,302	1,250,700
Seventh Ward Bk	216,297	220,016	668,478	660,028
Bk. St. New-York	228,446	229,044	2,127,087	2,055,013
Am. Exchange Bk	210,389	209,888	3,818,597	3,862,678
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,374,171	5,094,569
Broadway Bank	261,787	257,032	1,642,330	1,651,377
Ocean Bank	107,836	108,159	1,033,085	964,184
Mercantile Bank	35,411	33,328	1,900,162	1,818,380
Pacific Bank	127,319	127,676	859,141	853,971
Bk. of Republic	199,819	211,923	2,672,389	2,510,653
Chatham Bank	126,167	126,370	418,965	446,854
People's Bank	121,674	119,905	444,414	455,285
Bk. of N. America	80,918	82,588	816,512	784,831
Hanover Bank	100,138	100,936	600,450	603,935
Irving Bank	123,297	123,401	582,487	544,806
Metropolitan Bk	239,366	239,929	3,529,250	3,290,752
Citizens' Bank	149,059	149,332	512,062	529,031
Nassau Bank	126,879	128,963	895,361	885,394
Market Bank	205,557	208,057	974,669	995,646
St. Nicholas Bank	95,711	95,761	582,508	605,853
Shoe & Leath. Bk	97,223	93,206	1,630,754	1,580,612
Corn Exch. Bank	133,060	133,241	760,847	719,000
Continental Bank	167,656	173,381	2,014,352	2,022,030
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	199,039	208,228	798,286	719,113
Oriental Bank	99,579	97,828	432,052	439,149
Marine Bank	126,163	123,659	543,068	540,368
Atlantic Bank	83,039	90,806	214,116	205,837
Imp.& Traders' Bk	203,168	202,270	1,374,779	1,402,442
Park Bank	179,799	179,954	3,030,596	3,008,488
Artisans' Bank	95,864	98,299	621,000	556,756
Mech. B'g Ass'n	95,294	98,578	269,923	278,188
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	148,832	154,580	275,966	264,735
N. Y. Exch. Bank	98,177	101,069	299,582	270,840
Bull's Head Bank	102,406	100,793	319,605	346,595
N. Y. County Bk.	91,126	91,349	316,550	318,655
Grocers' Bank	45,609	45,875	351,827	347,550
East River Bank	87,923	90,945	265,613	210,109
North River Bank	74,665	75,579	341,976	362,923
Total	8,317,669	8,416,679	73,209,910	71,490,612
	Decrease...$99,110		Decr'se..$1,719,298	

The contract for building the Swamp Land State Road in Michigan, running from Marquette, nearly south after the first few miles, to the Little Bay de Noc, a distance of sixty-one miles, has been let to Preston Mitchell, of Marshall, for the sum of $38,000. Mr. Mitchell, the contractor, was formerly the Country Treasurer of Calhoun.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 22 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 5,604 bbls. Flour; 118 bbls. Rye Flour; 200 bbls. and 703 sacks Corn Meal; 2,120 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 394 bushels Rye; 19,305 bushels Oats; 15 pkgs. Provisions, and 121 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Java has been very extensively purchased, chiefly by German houses, on speculation, the reported transactions amounting to 33,000 mats. This movement is understood to be based on the high price in Europe and Java, rendering it impossible to import the article except at much higher than current market rates. The transactions in other kinds comprise 200 bags St. Domingo, at 10⅞c., and 100 bags Bahia, at 10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 600 bales at unaltered quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens somewhat less actively, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The increased firmness of holders tends to check business. The demand, however, is good, chiefly for the regular trade. There is some inquiry from speculators and shippers, but generally at rates which are unsatisfactory to sellers. Prices of the low grades continue to favor the latter. State and Ohio brands, especially, may be quoted 5@15c. ₩ bbl. higher than on Saturday. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 11,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 20@$4 45; extra do. at $4 50@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 20@$4 40; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5 75; extra Illinois, $4 60@$5; Extra Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 60@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, old to choice fresh ground, at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 05@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@$4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 20@ 4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 40
Extra Wisconsin	4 45@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	4 95@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 70@ 7 50

Southern Flour is less sought after at former rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ₩ bbl. About 400 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $5@$5 75, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly offered, to-day, and prices of desirable lots have advanced; the demand, however, has not been brisk; sales have been reported of 12,250 bushels, including prime new White Indiana, at $1 45; choice new red do., at $1 25; good new White Ohio, at $1 40; new Red Southern Illinois, on private terms; very poor old Chicago Spring, at 70c.; ordinary mixed Kentucky, at $1 25; fair to very choice new White Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50; good new White North Carolina, at $1 40; and prime new Red Southern, at $1 26 ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. We have heard of sales of 15,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for inferior to good old mixed Western, in store; 80c.@82c. for poor to choice new mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot of nearly pure yellow; 84c. for round yellow; and 84c.@85c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is selling in small lots at 75c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 40c.@43c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet at from 52½c.@65c. ₩ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Sales, to-day, 20 half-pipes Cognac Brandy at $2 10@$2 25; 25 half pipes Rochelle do., at $1 35; and 15 puncheons Jamaica Rum at $1 ₩ gallon.

FRUIT—A cargo of African Pea Nuts has been reported sold on private terms.

HAY—Sales, 300 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Are very quiet at previous quotations.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 130 tons Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ₩ ton.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c.; 50 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@26c.; 100 hhds. do. do. at 26c.@27c.; and 314 hhds. Cuba, for distilling, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine continue quiet at former rates. A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 44c.@44½c., for lots in merchantable and shipping order, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been very moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—In Providence, during the week, 31,000 pieces have been sold, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 6,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; 9,000 pieces, 60x64, 5⅝c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 5⅜c.; 8,000 pieces, 56x56, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, chiefly at $14 37@$14 50 for Mess, and $10 12@$10 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is salable and steady; sales to-day 325 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@23c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio. ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 400 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs., chiefly within the range.

SUGARS—Sales have been effected to-day of 940 hhds. Cuba; at 5½c.@6¾c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.; 550 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

SOAP—Sales, 100 boxes Castile, at 9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., chiefly at 26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were unimportant. For London, there were taken 100 boxes Tobacco, at 2s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 400 bags Coffee, at ½c. ₩ lb.; and 20 tons measurement goods, at 40s. For Antwerp, 3,500 bags Coffee, by the *Belgique*, at ½c. ₩ lb.

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BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
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are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, Aug. 23, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat. The mails will close at the Boston Post-office, in consequence of the early departure of the *Arabia*, at 7 o'clock A. M. to morrow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Aug. 9, arrived here yesterday. An outline of news one day later had been previously received from the *Hungarian* at Quebec; but our files by the Southampton steamer supply details and extracts of unusual interest.

A fire in Halifax has destroyed the stables of Mr. McKay, involving the loss of ten horses, including those used in expressing the foreign news from Halifax to Sackville. Some delay, in consequence, may occur in the reception of the European advices by the *Canada*, now nearly due at Halifax.

We learn from Washington that more extensive and efficient measures have been initiated by the Administration for the suppression of the Slave-trade. The squadron on the African Coast is to be materially augmented, and among the vessels to be sent there are to be several small steamers suitable for navigating waters too shallow for those ordinarily engaged in the service. There will be a force of one hundred and sixteen guns on the Slave coast, which is double the number required under the treaties with Great Britain. An efficient naval force is also to be maintained on our own Coast, for the purpose of capturing any slavers which may succeed in eluding the vigilance of the vessels of the African squadron.

The New-York American State Council meets to-day at Geneva, and from the numbers arriving there last night, it is believed that the attendance will be more than usually numerous. All the principal men of the American Party in this State will be present. The most exciting topic to be considered is in reference to the time of holding the State Convention—one portion being in favor of fixing a different day from that decided upon by the Republicans, and another portion being in favor of the same day.

The Mojave Indians continue to give trouble. On the 21st of July two hundred of them attacked a party of whites at Beale's Crossing, and carried off a number of mules and other property. A party of troops had left Fort Mojave at last accounts for the Mojave Villages, with the intention of punishing these Indians for their depredations.

The Quarterly Report of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, ending Aug. 1, which we publish this morning, shows that the force numbers 1,435 men. The arrests for the three months have been 19,262, of which 2,664 were for offences against property, and 16,598 for offences against persons or the public peace—14,019 of which latter are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors. Of those arrested, 12,997 were males and 2,265 females; 9,630 were married, and 9,732 were single persons; 11,388 could read and write, and 7,874 were unable to do so. The total loss by offences against property was $29,027 25, of which there was recovered $17,101 78. In the last named sum, however, is not included sugar, coffee and other articles recovered from river thieves by the Harbor Police. The time lost by sickness shows an average of two days for each member of the force. There were 21,653 messages transmitted over the Police telegraph to and from their central office relative to fires, lost children, counterfeit money, &c. The report concludes by referring to the Rogues' Gallery as a powerful means for the prevention of crime, and recommending a thorough reorganization of a Detective Department.

The Baltimore City Guards arrived here yesterday afternoon on their way to New-Hampshire. During the hour's interval betweeen their arrival here and their departure on board the steamboat *Connecticut*, they were handsomely received and hospitably entertained by a battalion of the National Guard. As the steamer moved from the dock a man who had been employed by some of the friends of the Baltimore Company, other than the National Guard, to fire a salute from the pier, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of the gun. Company B, of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, left the City, yesterday, on a visit to New-Bedford.

The German Turner Societies assembled yesterday in Myrtle-avenue Park, Long Island, to celebrate their annual festival. About ten thousand persons were present, and entered into the spirit of the *fête* with an enjoyment that suffered no abatement, and a propriety that is beyond ordinary praise.

The Haggerty *Habeas Corpus* Case, was finally disposed of by Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, by an order dismissing the case for want of evidence to sustain it. The testimony of Arch bishop Hughes was received—positively contradicting the statements of Mrs. Haggerty referring to him. Mr. Shafer made a statement explaining his connexion with the case.

Yesterday Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A fair business was transacted in Flour and Pork, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were scarce and dearer, but not active. Java Coffee was very extensively purchased on speculation. Sugars were in good demand. Molasses attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Rope-Walking Mania.—Blondin has found in the person of one de Lave both an imitator and rival. Indeed, it could not be supposed that the former hero should be allowed to enjoy in exclusive monopoly the harvest of glory awarded him by admiring crowds at Niagara. His measure of fame was too full, his cup overflowed, and it was but natural that the surplus should bless at least one other intrepid contemner of peril. Accordingly, the public were hardly surprised to learn that the equally heroic de Lave intended to walk a rope stretched across from bank to bank of the Genesee, at Rochester. True, the chasm is less profound than that over which Blondin walked in fearless security. It is, however, more than a hundred feet deep, quite enough to insure instant destruction as the penalty of a single misstep. What more could reasonably be asked? Besides, the scene was consecrated just thirty-one years ago by a sublime catastrophe. It was at this very spot that poor Sam Patch lost his life, while demonstrating his immortal maxim that "some things can be done as well as others." Once he leaped in safety from the brow of the cataract, and rose from the river's bosom to receive the plaudits of an enthusiastic throng. A short time afterwards another jump proved his last; he failed to appear on the surface of the flood, and not till a Winter had passed was his body found, miles below, on its way to Lake Ontario.

Blondin and de Lave have indeed proved more fortunate, if not more daring. They are the moments "imps of fame." They have evoked, to each man his party. The town of Niagara swears by Blondin; the city of Rochester thunders for de Lave. It would seem to be impossible for our people to escape falling into factions over every subject which for a single hour occupies their attention. The names of these two miserable rope-dancers, whose popularity depend upon their success in harrowing up the minds and exciting the nerves of their spectators by a hideous trifling with human life, have become the rallying cries of two emphatic parties. The followers of each urge their champion on to attempt new monstrosities of recklessness. One makes it his boast that he can perform his perilous feat safely on a wet and swinging rope. The other retorts that he can trip over his narrow bridge with another human being on his back, and proposes, furthermore, to take the earliest opportunity of falling off his rope into the river and swimming ashore!

The spectacle is not complimentary to our civilization; but, while its vulgar attractions continue to swell the fares on the New-York Central Railroad, and to crowd the hotels at the rival head-quarters of this modern "dance of death," it is probably a waste of words to protest against it. It is less imposing, certainly, than the bull-fighting of Spain, but no doubt more profitable in a pecuniary sense, both to the spectators and to the performers.

The Next Duty of Citizens.

The duty of the citizen to vote is universally admitted; but the confession of that duty implies another, which all are not so ready to allow. If voting is worth the citizen's while, it is also worth his while to do all in his power to make his vote tell upon the policy of the Government under whose protection he lives. Voting as the majority even of respectable citizens vote amounts to little more than casting a ballot to further the purposes of a despotic and selfish minority. The elector waits until he has only a choice of evils, and must vote for a rogue on the one hand or a knave on the other. He declines to meddle with politics until all he can do is to swell the majority for a candidate in whom he has no confidence, or leave the disposition of affairs that are of the gravest moment entirely to others. Now, there is no necessity for this. A very little attention to public matters would put the whole election system upon a very different footing, and thoroughly reform one of the most shocking abuses of the times. Every man who really means to do his electoral duty must take his politics up as seriously at the start as when they culminate on election days. He must be in at the sowing, as well as at the reaping, and learn that the primary informal elections—for elections the primary meetings virtually are—are quite as important as elections that are provided for by law.

Many respectable men will start back with horror from the course. They have a mortal repugnance to descending into the dirty work of parties, and mingling with the "lewd fellows" who love and live by the primaries But this repugnance comes of a misapprehension of the true work of the primaries. Organized, must always be more successful than individual effort, in determining public questions. And just as soon as any company of men of similar principles organize, they constitute a party. As no party can long be unanimous without consultation, the necessity of preliminary drills, caucuses, and what are called primary meetings, is apparent at a glance. There is then nothing necessarily offensive in the machinery of parties, and if the ardent aspiration of so many who go about calling upon all honest folks to "smash the machine," were gratified this year, the "machine" would have to be rebuilt and equipped anew next year, or the disorganized reformers left in a hopeless and desperate minority.

It is in the manning of the machine that all the trouble lies. Rowdies and shoulder-hitters have it all their own way, simply because "respectable" men will have nothing to do with it. The only really valid reason why good men should dread the thought of attending the primary meetings, is the fact that these meetings are generally held in grog-shops. But if the character of the house in which a gathering is held is to preclude the virtuous from presenting themselves at it, we may be sure that the primary meeting will steadily grow more and more disreputable. It is a cheap device of rowdies by which to prohibit the presence of the order-loving. Moreover, if respectable people will trouble themselves to secure the ordering of the place of primary meeting, they can easily enough control the whole matter, for the decent are still in a majority, and they have only their own neglect to blame that their best wishes are not heeded. Then the rowdyism and violence of the primary meetings are greatly exaggerated. It is for the interest of the ruling minority that this should be. The "bloody" name of the Sixth Ward has been its tower of strength. Its bad odor has been carefully cultivated as the cheapest defence against the approaches of respectability. See how it works. In the worst district in the City, containing some two thousand voters, there will seldom be more than forty voters at the first election of the season. The shoulder-hitters gather in full force because they know that muscle and bluster are to win the fight. They expect no others than men of their own breed, and if things do not go to suit them, they pummel each other into a settlement. But shoulder-hitters only try their brutalities upon each other. The quiet citizen who goes and votes they will not question. The greatest blackguards about the place will come to his rescue if an idiot among their number should interfere with his rights. It is only when he stops to bandy words, to bluster, and insult the vulgar, that he puts himself in peril. Moreover, very few primary meetings really deserve the reputation that they bear. Many are quiet, stupid, well-behaved affairs enough. Outside the polling-places there may be a noisy crowd, but the police guard the vicinity, and within, the smokers disposed about the barrels and boxes repose in tranquility. The attendants at a prayer-meeting might adjourn thither to deposite their votes without a serious shock to their feelings. There is nothing more offensive about them than about the polls on Election-day, and the squeamishness that forbids an approach to the one ought to drive the disgusted patriot away from the other.

We are aware that it may be objected that the inspectors of the primary elections are not sworn to make true returns, and that, indeed, the primary is a sham, and only the form by which some secret caucus registers for public observation its previous decrees. It is so, no doubt; but no party will take the risk many times in succession of falsely returning the votes of its respectable members. It is so easy to organize a "scratch" when reputable men find themselves cheated with their eyes open, that it never would be held to pay. When all the voters are known to be willing to avail themselves of a fraud, it is no wonder that the cleverest faction cheats the other and is forgiven. But to cheat openly men who do not believe in cheating, the most debauched will not care often to try.

There is a large class of busy men who intend to keep their eyes open to the progress of the parties, and for the sake of the country, as well as for the protection of their interests, to have a hand in shaping their nominations. It is very annoying to such men to wake up some fine morning and find that the nominations are all made, and that, as usual, they have nothing to do but to to vote a ticket of which they are ashamed, or bolt it outright, and be read out of the party to which they are proud to belong. This is the experience of thousands every year, and, for their benefit, we now call their attention to the fact that the political professors have sounded the gong for the first lesson. The State Conventions meet early next month at Syracuse—the Republicans on the 7th, the Democrats on the 15th of September. No one will deny the importance of having good men nominated for State officers by these two bodies; but if he has the slightest desire to assist in the selection of a candidate for Comptroller, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Secretary of State and Judge of Appeals—offices in which are vested all the highest interests of the Commonwealth, commercial, industrial and moral, for the next two years, he must watch the papers, and be about his work promptly. The Republican whose residence in New-York is below Fourteenth-street must be enrolled by Wednesday night next as a member of his Ward Association, or he has no more to say as to the choice of these officers until election day. By the rules of the Republican Associations no man is entitled to vote unless he has been enrolled one week. But the election of Delegates to the Assembly Conventions which select the Delegates to Syracuse, takes place on the 31st of August. Citizens who live above Fourteenth-street have an additional week of grace, as their election, directly, of Delegates to Syracuse, takes place on the 31st of August. Democrats have more time; their State Convention coming a week later, the primary meetings have not been appointed, and their Association rules requiring no previous enrolment, every man supposed to be favorable to the "regular usages" of the Party is at liberty to step up and vote. But he must needs watch the papers closely to know when and where the primaries are held.

There are sensible persons in all parties, who prefer to work "at an advantage"—who, being bent on reforms, would prefer to spend the little time they can devote to saving the country, at the season when their efforts will tell most for their cause. To such we say: Attend your primaries, and see that none but honest men are put upon your tickets as Delegates to the Conventions. Ten voters can do more by an hour's work in August than one hundred can by a day of hard work in November. Working at the primaries, you have your pick of all the intelligence and probity of the State, for State officers. Postpone your efforts until the 16th of September, and you are limited in your choice to one of two, or three at the most, for each office. At the primaries you work with a long lever; on election-day you tug at a dead weight, without a purchase or a position.

A Roland for an Oliver.

Just as the London *Times* is beginning to make up its mind that Napoleon III. is, after all, in a fair way to prove himself a substantial benefactor to Italy, the Parisian organs of the French Government are taking up the English charge against the Emperor, of nefarious designs in the fortification of Cherbourg, and answering it with an equally plausible imputation of English intrigues against France, in the proposed fortification of Antwerp. It is by criminations and recriminations of this sort that reciprocal envy, malice, jealousy, and all uncharitableness, are nourished and kept alive between nations as between individuals. The enormous strength of the defensive works of Cherbourg, coupled with the steady development of the French steam-marine, alarms England. "Surely," cry the English watchmen, "all these preparations can be intended for one purpose only, and that purpose is plainly the avenging of 'Waterloo.'" Tory Lord Hardwicke, an insignificant Peer, but a naval authority, solemnly gets up in his place in Parliament and declares that the "English authority in the Channel ought to extend up to low-water mark on the French coast." Other authorities follow this insanely-insolent assumption with a declaration that England ought to be stronger at sea not only than France, but than all the world united, and that she can never be truly England unless she is prepared to beat the navies of all other nations off the ocean within six months of the outbreak of war. And the Press generally, lamenting the obvious gulf between this ideal state of English preponderance and the actual condition of things, rages vehemently against the dark and insidious treacheries which France and her Emperor must unquestionably be devising.

It can hardly be thought astonishing that, sooner or later, Frenchmen, who respect themselves and their nation, should resent this loose and violent language. They do so; and in doing so, begin to render evil for evil, suspicion for suspicion. King Leopold, of Belgium is, in point of fact, a British prince. He is the chosen adviser of the Queen of Great Britain—the near kinsman of her husband—and in virtue of his own connection with the royal house of Guelph, a pensioner of the British nation. King Leopold, of Belgium, too, is an Orleanist prince by his second marriage with a daughter of Louis Philippe. King Leopold of Belgium insists, in season and out of season, upon the fortification of Antwerp. That Antwerp can be taken King Leopold knows, for had not French troops taken it a quarter of a century ago, he would still have been a Prince of Coburg, and Belgium a province of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. But if Antwerp can be made impregnable, it will render the line of the Scheldt an admirable base of operations for an English force marching against France. When, therefore, King Leopold is seen to exhibit this singular anxiety for the fortification of Antwerp, the French journalists, provoked by the perpetual harping of their neighbors on Cherbourg and rifled cannon, naturally seize upon the fact to support an answering accusation against Great Britain, and to charge that Power with secret manœuvres tending to revive against Napoleon III. the coalitions which overthrew Napoleon I., and inflicted upon France so many years of humiliation and of suffering. There is not much wisdom in this charge certainly, and were it not for a certain quizzical tone which pervades the articles of M. Granier de Cassagnac, which we elsewhere translate, on the "fortifications of Antwerp," we might even anticipate a series of mischievous reclamations and diplomatic insinuations as likely to follow this first opening of the batteries of the Press. But the French Roland of Antwerp is really just about as rational as the English Oliver of Cherbourg; and it is by just such iterations and reiterations that the natural relations of great nations may in the long run be most surely disturbed.

Amusements.

The new tragedy at Wallack's, last evening, was successful, in so far as the somewhat mild approbation of an attentive audience may be taken as a test of success. If that approbation was not as enthusiastically expressed as the many merits of the piece deserve, we believe that the absence of very marked applause was less owing to its not few demerits than to its extreme length. Three hours and a half—namely, from 8 o'clock till half past eleven—would be too great an infliction, especially in Summer weather, to be borne for the best drama ever written—which, assuredly, "Geraldine, or Love's Victory" is not. If, indeed, the new play were to have a very long career, the theatre-going portion of the City population would fall into the habit of keeping late hours, which it would require far finer poetry to justify. The plot of "Geraldine" is—to state it briefly—as follows:

Hugo de Bourg, Earl of Chester, (Mr. Howard,) and the *Baron de Lacy*, (Mr. Leffingwell,) meet at the castle of the latter nobleman for the betrothal of *Geraldine de Lacy*, (Miss Heron.) to *Hubert de Bourg*, (Mr. Sothern,) a crusader, then absent in the Holy Land, and represented at the betrothal by his father, the *Earl*. At the entertainment, which is to celebrate the ceremony, a Welsh Bard, (Mr. Couldock,) is introduced to amuse the guests with a specimen of his art, which he does in a cleverly-written imitation of ancient Clannish poetry. His chaunt is devoted to a description of foul wrong done upon himself and his family by the De Lacy family, who, having razed his homestead and murdered its inmates, have kept his sons in the dungeons of the castle for years. His minstrelsy completed, he anathematizes in powerful and highly effective language the Baron and his House, and denounces terrible curses upon all within the walls of the castle, with which string of imprecations the act closes upon a very effective tableau.

The curse tells fatally upon all the Lacy family except *Edith* (Miss Orton) the sister of *Geraldine*, a young and beautiful but somewhat wayward girl, who does not happen to be in the castle while the *Bard* is swearing. *Baron De Lacy* and the *Earl of Chester* die very shortly after the curse is proclaimed, and *Geraldine* falls into a painful and lingering illness from which she only recovers to be for life a hunch-back,—by some process which is doubtless better known to poetry than physiology. In the second act we find her in this condition, but in total ignorance of her deformity—she appears with a hump on her back large enough to make the usual attitude in sleep exceedingly uncomfortable, if quite possible, certainly sufficiently unusual to have revealed itself in the steel mirrors of the age. Yet she has neither seen nor felt it, though she has worn it for six years; which period, with a melodramatic disregard of the unities, is supposed to have elapsed between the first act and the second. In this condition, *Hubert*, her betrothed, comes home and finds her. But with a nobility of spirit with which the recent Wellesley anecdotes have made the public familiar, he is loyal to his promise, and devotes himself and his homage to *Geraldine*. Unfortunately, however, for the peace of mind of the parties concerned, *Edith*, the sister, falls violently in love with *Hubert*, and although she does her best to conceal her affection for him, her sentiments are made known to *Geraldine* by a wily priest, who is the villain of the piece, and whose sole object in life is to destroy the family, in revenge for the wrongs suffered by him and his at the hands of the *Baron de Lacy*. This priest is no other than the formerly imprisoned son of the Welsh Bard, but he has been sent to Rome, made a Catholic Priest of, and invested with a Priory, though he still cherishes Druidical partialities, and desires to pour out the blood of the De Laceys as a libation to the gods of his ancient faith. Taking advantage of an accident to *Hubert*, who is slightly wounded at a tournament, which Mr. Sothern alluded to as a "Jowst," but at which, by the force of poetry, neither his wife nor her sister was present, this Druidical Benedictine utters in the ear of *Geraldine* a lengthy series of falsehoods touching the honor of *Hubert* and *Edith*. Moved to frenzy by these forgeries, and not dreaming of inquiring into their truth or falsity in any other quarter though *Hubert*, who has been only slightly wounded, is within call, *Geraldine* indulges for a quarter of an hour in poetical anticipations of sororicide, which idea she finally abandons and kills herself instead, by poison, the priest unmasking himself while she is dying, but not too late for *Geraldine* still to write "a scroll," with a history of the transaction, and to give an order for securing the wretch in the deepest dungeons of the castle,—as is usual in such cases. Upon this rather intricate, but we can scarcely say attractive story, together with the dialogue and monologue of the Jester *Gambo*, (Mr. Walcott,) who moralises throughout the piece with not very new morality, the tragedy of "Geraldine" is based. Nor can the language of the play be greatly commended as a matter of art. The utmost attention has been paid to rythm, which is perfect throughout; but beyond the music of faultless metre there is little in the dialogue that passes above the height of ordinary blank verse. The object would appear to have been rather to emphasize than to invent, to ornament than to be forcible. Almost every substantive has its strong adjective necessary to the rounding of the phrase, but scarcely necessary to aught else. There are more words than thoughts. There is more labor on old ideas than of the originality that would introduce new ones. On the whole, and unable at the late hour at which the tragedy was concluded to go too largely into detail, we would say that it would not be possible to call "Geraldine" a great work, as a literary production; but it would at the same time be only true to state that if it were reduced considerably in verbiage, and a little in what is technically known as "the agonies," the tragedy would be very well worth listening to, as promising greater and better things from its fair authoress.

Of the actors who were engaged in the representation of the new play, it would be impossible to speak too highly. Miss Heron's *Geraldine* was a perfect piece of studied art. Her paroxysms of rage, jealousy and pride, were incomparably great, while her delineation of the softer emotions of love for *Hubert* and sisterly affection for *Edith* were beyond all praise. Mr. Couldock's *Bard* was as fine a representation of character as has, perhaps, ever been seen on any stage; it was an intensified *King Lear*; and his personation of the crafty Priest was also admirable. The reading of both Miss Heron and Mr. Couldock was of the highest order. Mr. Walcott did the Jester with consummate skill; making, we think the authoress more indebted to him for his acting than he could possibly be to the authoress for any facilities in the character itself. Miss Orton's *Edith* was well done. Mr. Sothern was less happy as *Hubert* than we have ever seen him, and, indeed, with the exception of a pretty poetic story, somewhat after the style of Bulwer's Lake of Como business in the *Lady of Lyons*, was tame throughout. Mr. Davidge played *Gervasse*, an old retainer, well, as he usually does everything he undertakes, and Mrs. Archbold went through the old nurse as well as a hoarseness of voice and weakness of memory would permit.

Miss Heron was repeatedly called for, and the curtain was raised two or three times in response to the acclamations of the audience. At the conclusion of the play the appearance of the lady was again demanded, and she received the hearty plaudits of the audience. Mr. Couldock was loudly called for, but did not come forward. In his place, however, Mr. Bateman, the manager, appeared before the curtain. and announced Mrs. Bateman as the authoress of "Geraldine." The tragedy is announced for every evening, until further notice.

Tribute of Respect to the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

At the first meeting of the American Whig Society, after the death of the Rev. James W. Alexander, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove by death the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., an eminent scholar, a profound thinker, an able theologian; one who ever took the deepest interest in our welfare, and who ever reflected honor upon this institution, be it

Resolved, That by his death the American Whig Society has lost one of her brightest ornaments; one who was ever proud of her excellence; who rejoiced in being numbered among her sons.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the afflicted family of the deceased, and that a copy of this last testimony of our respect be sent to them.

Resolved, That a copy be sent for publication to the New-York *Observer*, *Presbyterian*, New-York Times, and Princeton *Press*, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

D. HENRY SMITH, }
W. G. UPSON, } Committee.
L. S. ATWATER, }

Princeton, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Army News.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Lieutenant Q. A. Gillmore, corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to the Assistant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering, at the Military Academy, and will retain his present position in New-York City, as commercial agent for the Engineer Department.

Lieutenant S. B. Holabird, First Infantry, has been assigned to duty at West Point, on the military staff of Colonel Delafield.

Various Republican papers are trying their hands at ticket-making. Among other programmes, the following has been printed: Secretary of State, Geo. W. Patterson; Comptroller, W. A. Wheeler, Treasurer, Lockwood L. Doty, Attorney-General, John T. Hogeboom; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Timothy Jenkins; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Seth B. Cole.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ACTIVE MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African Slave-trade its earnest attention, and with a view of suppressing, as far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures more efficient and extensive than ever before for that purpose.

The squadron for the Coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following-named vessels: The steamers *Mystic*, *Sumpter*, *San Jacinto* and *Mohican*, and the sloops-of-war *Constellation*, (the Flag-ship.) *Portsmouth*, *Marion* and *Vincennes*. The most efficient officers are assigned to their command. Those of the steamers *Mystic* and *Sumpter* are, respectively, Lieut. W. E. Le Roy and Lieut. G. F. Armstrong. These gentlemen were, at their own request, ordered to this service. Their vessels, being of light draft, can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that Coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence slavers will be more closely pursued.

The joint treaty with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of eighty guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the Administration the number of our guns will be one hundred and sixteen.

Mr. Birney, who succeeds Mr. Morse as Naval Storekeeper, went out in the *Constellation*, with instructions to remove the Naval Dépôt for the African Squadron from Porto Praya to San Paul de Loando, which is three hundred and thirty-six miles south of the Congo River, or about twenty-five hundred miles distant from Porto Praya. This new dépôt will, consequently, be much nearer than the former to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will in a great measure obviate the necessity of long cruises.

On our own coast, too, there is to be an efficient naval force, composed of the steamers *Crusader*, Lieut. Maffit; the *Mohawk*, Lieut. Craven; the *Wyandotte*, Lieut. Stanley; and the *Fulton*, Commander G. G. Williamson. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing any slavers, which may by their expertness escape the vigilance of our naval police on the African coast.

These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparation of such of the vessels as are in port, for this important service.

Meeting of the American State Council at Geneva.

Geneva, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 22.

Quite a number of delegates and outsiders have already arrived here to attend the American State Council, which meets to-morrow. The meeting promises to be more numerously attended than was anticipated. From New-York, are the Hon. Daniel Ullmann, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Isaac O. Hunt, Gilbert C. Dean, and a number of other prominent American politicians. Auditor Benton, H. B. Northrup, Elam R. Jewett, Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, and a host of others who have figured in American Conventions, are on hand from the rural districts. The trouble will be on the time of holding the State Convention.

The Hon. Daniel Ullmann, who is said to speak the policy of Thurlow Weed, will oppose the calling of the Convention on the same day that the Republicans hold theirs, in order that the latter may not be embarrassed by any union, openly, with the Americans.

The Buffalo Delegates who favor union and act with the Anti-Weed Republicans, advocate the assembling of the Convention on the 7th of September at Syracuse, so as to force the Republican Convention to recognize the Americans or drive them into an open rupture.

The chances thus far seem in favor of calling the Convention on the 21st of September, or some day subsequent to the meeting of the Republican Convention.

No other business will be before the Council.

The head-quarters of the delegates are at the Franklin House. Some 400 delegates are already here

Death of Moses D. Phillips—Camphene Explosion and Death.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 22.

Mr. Moses D. Phillips, of the well-known book-publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., died yesterday morning. The booksellers held a meeting today in reference to his death, at which appropriate remarks were made, and resolutions of respect to his memory adopted.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Orr, a young married woman residing on Lowell-street, attempted to kindle a fire by sprinkling some camphene upon it from a can, when an explosion took place, enveloping her in flames, from which she died in a few hours.

Another Outrage by the Mojave Indians.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Los Angeles *Star* says another outbreak occurred on the part of the Mojave Indians. On the 21st of July, two hundred of these Indians attacked a party of whites at Beale's Crossing, and carried off a number of mules, together with a large quantity of provisions, belonging to the Stockton and Kansas City Mail Company. Major Armistead, with two companies of troops, left Fort Mojave for the Mojave villages, intending to chastise the Indians, or, in case of their absence, to burn their huts and destroy their stock.

Ten Horses Burnt at Halifax.

Sackville, N. B., Monday, Aug. 22.

We learn from Halifax that McKay's stable, at Truro, has been burnt, and that all the horses, numbering ten, perished in the flames. As these horses included those used specially for expressing the steamers' news from Halifax to Sackville, for the New-York Associated Press, it is feared there will be unusual delay with the *Canada's* news, now near at hand. The fire was undoubtedly, it is said, the work of an incendiary.

From Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana, with advices of the 18th inst., arrived to-day. The political news is unimportant. Two additional cargoes of coolies had arrived at Havana. Sugars firm, at 7¾c. @8c. Lard buoyant, and selling at 18c.@19c. Exchange on London, 14@15 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York flat.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 22.

New-Orleans papers of Monday of last week are received.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 13th inst., thinks that Houston is elected Governor of Texas by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

Vera Cruz dates of the 11th inst. say that Messrs. Hargous & Jecker have purchased the Tehuantepec transit route, and that their agent at Minatitlan has been ordered to engage Engineers to recommence work upon it. The steamship *Adriatic* is to run on the Pacific side.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 22—6 P. M.

Flour moderately active and firm, but unchanged in prices: sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat firm; 13,000 bushels, 75c. for old unsound Illinois Winter; 72c. for old Milwaukee Club; $1 08 for prime red Michigan; $1 14 for white do. Corn—sales before the receipt of the New-York report, 25,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 68c.; holders at the close asking an advance of 1c. Whisky firmer. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 11,300 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn; 70,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 22

Flour very dull. Wheat depressed; sales 3,500 bushels white at $1 28@$1 30; red, $1 15@$1 18. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; yellow, 80c.@81c. Oats in fair demand, and selling at 35c.@36c. for new. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $15; Bacon Sides, 8¾c.; Hams, 12c. Lard quiet at 10¾c.@12c. Whisky firm; Ohio, 27c., and holders demanding an advance on that price.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour heavy and inactive. Wheat buoyant; sales 25,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 30 for White, and $1 05@$1 15 for Red. Corn firm; White 76c.@78c.; Yellow 76c.@80c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork $14 50; Bacon 9¾c. Whisky firm.

Oswego, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour in moderate demand for the home, interior and Canadian trade; sales 7,000 bbls., at $4 50 from new Spring Wheat; $5 from Red Western; and $5 50 from White do. Wheat firm, and choice grades held generally above the views of buyers; sales 2,800 bushels new Chicago Spring No 1, to arrive, on private terms. Corn in good demand, and market unchanged: sales, 12,000 bushels Illinois, at 70c. Canal Freights steady, but dull; 25c. on Flour; 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,900 bushels Corn. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 22—6 P. M.

Flour active. Wheat active, and advanced 2c.@3c. Corn unchanged. Oats firm and advanced 1c. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bush Wheat; 54,000 bush. Corn; 12,500 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—30,000 bush. Corn; 55,000 bush. Oats.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour opened firm and advanced 5c.@10c., but closed heavy at $4 60@$1 65 for Superfine. Wheat—Sales of Red at 95c., and White at $1 08@$1 10. Whisky advanced to 24c. Provisions held firmer, but quotably unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 92. Reading Railroad 22¼; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅞.

Assault on the President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 22.

Mr. Cleveland, President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, was knocked down near Rome in the smoking-car of the Central Railroad to-day, by a man named Warner. Mr. Cleveland accused his assailant of stealing his baggage.

The Tehuantepec Mail Robbery.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Tehuantepec say that the mails recently seized on the Isthmus by robbers had been recovered. The robbers had obtained nothing valuable.

Railroad Accident.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Aug. 22.

A man named Matthew Dolan, from New-York, in attempting to get on the 5 P. M. train from this city while in motion, slipped and the car wheels passed over his legs. They were both amputated below the knees. It is hardly likely he will survive.

The Agate Club at New-London.

New-London, Conn., Monday, Aug. 22.

The Agate Club arrived here this morning, and are enjoying themselves hugely. They will return to New-York on Wednesday night.

Suspension of Hewson & Holmes.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Hewson & Holmes, stock brokers on Third-street, suspended to-day. Their liabilities are not stated.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Monday, Aug. 22.

The screw steamship *Potomac*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived last night, the 21st inst.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel.

That immense structure of white marble which has lighted up Madison-square and Twenty-third-street with its snowy fronts, has at last been christened the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and is to be opened to the traveling public to-day. It is worthy to bear the name of the magnificent street on which it is placed; and it may be taken, for the present at least, as the best specimen we can offer of the possibilities of hotel luxury, so far as mere externals go. Its character among the great hotels of the country has yet to be made, but its proprietor enters upon his business in New-York with a high reputation in the city whence we have imported some of our most famous hotel-keepers. The building was commenced in June, 1856, by Mr. Abram R. Eno, the year previous to the great commercial panic, and its completion was obstructed by that year of disasters. Three years, however, is none too long a time to devote to the construction of such a building as this. The work on the hotel, however, we understand, was not arrested on account of pecuniary difficulties, but because the builder could not find a lessee to his mind; and he was desirous that the *future* proprietor of it should superintend its arrangements, or at least that his wishes should be consulted.

In September last the building was leased to Mr. Paran Stevens, of Boston, for a Hotel. Up to that time the work had been performed wholly by days' work, and the workmen paid every Saturday night. Mr. Stevens had permission to remodel the whole interior according to his own notions—to tear down and build up whatever and wherever he pleased—Mr. Eno paying the expense, which, of course, was limited to a certain amount. That Mr. Eno should be pleased with the job, and the faithful manner in which Mr. Stevens has performed his trust, will be better appreciated after going through the house.

The building fronts on Fifth-avenue and Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, (not on made land,) opposite Madison-square, and covers sixteen lots, or over an acre of ground. It is six stories high, besides basement and servants' story. On Broadway and Fifth-avenue it fronts 212 feet, on Twenty-third-street 215 feet, and on Twenty-fourth-street, 196 feet. The three fronts are of white marble, the rear being of brick. The general design is of the so-called Italian style, the pillars having Corinthian capitals. Passing in through the main entrance, under the portico, in front, opposite Madison-square, we come into the grand entrance hall, which is 165 feet long, 27 feet wide and 15 feet high. The floors are of marble, laid in alternate blocks of dark red and white, in diamond form, which is also used in other parts of the house. There are 15,000 superficial feet of this beautiful pavement in the house. Midway down the hall is the "Office," with its solid white marble counter, in front of which, extending to Broadway, is the gentlemen's sitting room. On the opposite side of the office is the main stair-way—vertical railway station—where passengers, baggage and servants embark for the upper regions. Further down on the right is the "Saloon," opposite the Reading-Room, Telegraph Office, and literary dépôt for books, newspapers, &c. On this floor is the barber's shop, wash room, and restaurant; the latter, however, is to be conducted separately from the hotel. There are five public entrances to the hotel—three in front and one on each side. Over the main entrance, in front, is the portico, supported by five Corinthian columns of iron, painted white. On the right is the ladies' entrance, leading directly to the ladies' reception room, on the first floor above. This room is exclusively for ladies, to which is attached bath, toilet room, closets, &c. Stepping out upon the car of the vertical railway, ladies are conveyed to and from every floor in the house. The other front entrance opens into the gentlemen's sitting-room, but is intended to be used only in warm weather. The side entrances are wide and spacious, leading directly to the first floor above, and to all parts of the house. On the Twenty-third-street front are suites of private rooms, for such as prefer living low down to going higher up, or being carried to their rooms by railroad.

Before going above, we will descend to the basement, where is a large and handsomely fitted up billiard-room, with twelve tables. This floor of the establishment is used principally for cellar purposes, such as wine-vaults, store-rooms, ice-houses, coal-vaults, &c., &c. In the rear, between the extremities of the two wings, is a building for domestic purposes, such as gas-manufactory, engine-room, boilers for heating water and supplying steam for engine and cooking, &c., &c. In this building is the laundry, bake-room and kitchen—the latter being on a level with the floor of the dining-room. In the open space in the rear, is a brick reservoir of 15,000 gallons capacity, to be kept filled for emergencies. On the roof is a metal tank of like capacity, which will be supplied by water forced from below by steam power. The water from this tank will be used on the upper floors in case of failure of the Croton, which is supplied to every part of the house. The heating and ventilating apparatus is very effective in its operation. It is heated by steam and furnaces; the heat of the latter is conducted into flues, extending over the house, which creates a strong draft, exhausting the atmospheric impurities of the various apartments. Adjoining the kitchen is an immense chimney, extending some twenty feet above the top of the house, besides several smaller ones, into which all impurities and the odor of the kitchen are carried off. Having gone over the basement and first floor, we step on to the elevator and ascend to the second floor. Here we come to a spacious corridor with double rows of Corinthian columns, connecting the ladies' drawing-rooms with the grand ordinary. It is handsomely carpeted and painted, and lighted with side-lights, the same as the hall below, and will be used as a kind of rendezvous for the ladies in the evening. To the right is the dining-hall, or grand ordinary, 80 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 21 feet high. Between the windows, on all sides, are Corinthian columns, between which are heavy French plate mirrors. The ceiling is handsomely decorated, and lighted by eleven chandeliers. On the same floor, towards the kitchen, is the carving-room, with steam tables, wine-closets, pantries and other accessories of the dining-room. Coming out from the grand ordinary toward the ladies' parlors, is another dining-room for early dinners and breakfast, and the ladies' tea-room.

In front, on Broadway, is the gentlemen's parlor and the ladies' drawing-room; the two latter are connected together. On this, and all the floors above, a spacious hall extends around the building, some 800 feet in length, besides running through the centre at right angles on every floor. There are 8 public and 120 private parlors, 4 dining and tea rooms, 450 chambers, and 90 other rooms for servants. The suites of apartments are arranged to suit the size and requirements of families or single persons. These rooms are all furnished with wardrobes, bureaus, lounges, easy chair and table.

The furniture is of rosewood, walnut and bird's-eye maple. The chairs and *tête à-têtes* are upholstered with rich silk damask, mcquet and other costly fabrics, made in every variety of style and fashion.

As has been stated, Mr. Paran Stevens, proprietor of the Tremont and Revere Houses, Boston, the Battle House and Point Clear House, of Mobile, furnished and fitted up this immense hotel, but it will be conducted by Hitchcock, Darling & Co., assisted by Mr. Caddigan, late of the St. Nicholas, all of whom are pupils of Mr. Stevens.

Accident at Tarrytown.—Mr. Elijah Carl was severely injured by the falling of a large derrick in Mr. Boyle's stone quarry, on Friday last. Upon examination, it was found that some of his ribs were broken off close to the back bone, and one leg broken near the thigh. The injured man has a large family of children, who are depending on him for support.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Health Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon yesterday, it was directed that the brig *Lone Star*, arrived at this port some time ago, be permitted to come up to Hunter's Point, and that the *B. R. Minor*, from Havana on the 3d ult., be permitted to come up to Pier No. 12, North River, to receive cargo. Dr. Gunn reported that the cases of sickness on the *Chrysolite*, from Tampico on the 7th ult., were cases of billious remittent fever. The invalids were now convalescent. The Mayor stated that a complaint had been made against Messrs. Fancher and McChesney, charging that they had permitted one of their lighters, which had brought a load from a vessel lying in the vicinity of Bedloe's Island to a wharf in the North River, to take another load at the wharf and convey it to a distant part of the City. Dr. Gunn promised to investigate the matter. Complaints with regard to a piggery said to exist on the premises No. 447 Cherry-street, and some stagnant water near Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, were referred to the City Inspector. It was directed that Mr. O'Neil who keeps an establishment in Fortieth-street at which entrails are prepared for the use of sausage makers, be notified that he must conduct his business during the night, and not in the day time. The City Inspector said he would inspect the establishment from time to time. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting of the Christian Association was held last evening. After the regular routine business, G. S. Berry read an essay, subject—"The Harvest and the Reapers," treating of the wide-spread field for Christian effort in this City. The Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburgh, Miss., made an off-hand but eloquent address, in which he took a very hopeful view of the future of the poor and friendless boys of the City, asserting that out of that class who sell newspapers and black boots at the corners will spring some of the best and smartest men of the City. The Association are considering the propriety of taking these boys under their especial care, and of preparing a badge or medal, which each good boy shall have as a testimonial of character. Orville Gardner was not present, as advertised.

Bravery of a Young Lady.—Yesterday afternoon, Miss Mary J. Patterson, of No. 258 Monroe-street, surprised a burglar in her apartment, who was busily engaged in packing up some silk dresses and other wearing apparel, valued at $60. She inquired of the man what he was doing there, when he started to run away. The young woman prevented him, however, and shutting the front door, kept him prisoner. The burglar made several attempts to knock Miss Patterson down, but she dodged all his blows, and determinedly kept the door for several minutes. He finally succeeded in pushing her aside, and escaped to the street. The brave girl followed, and called "Watch, watch." Officer Moran, of the Seventh Precinct, responded, and after a short race, captured the fellow. The prisoner gave his name as John Kanase, and Justice Steers committed him on a charge of burglary.

Naval Intelligence.—The four steamers which have been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard will each receive their complement of men, this week, from on board the *North Carolina*, and will go into Commission at once. They will, together, take about three hundred seamen, or seventy-five each, upon an average, besides a marine guard of ten men. Col. Harris, the new Commander of the United States Marine Corps, had a general review on Saturday, which was very satisfactory.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.

Reception of the Baltimore City Guards—Serious Accident.

A detachment of the Baltimore City Guard, consisting of two companies, and, with officers and band, making one hundred in number, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, *en route* for Manchester N. H., whither they go, upon invitation, to spend a short time among their military brethren of the Granite State. This Company, which is among the oldest and most respected of the military of Baltimore, is under the command of Major Joseph P. Warner. Arriving at nearly 4 o'clock P. M., and being obliged to depart on board the *Connecticut* at 5 o'clock, there was only a brief opportunity to extend to them the usual courtesies. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, claimed this honor, however, and turned out a battalion of one hundred and twenty five men, including their full drum-corps, to give their Baltimore friends a fitting, though, necessarily, a hurried reception. Col. Marshall Lefferts and Quartermaster Winchester accompanied the detachment to Jersey City, and upon the arrival of the train Mr. Winchester entered the cars, and seeking out Major Warner, and his associate officers, introduced them to Col. Lefferts and the other officers of the Seventh Regiment. They were then received by the battalion of the Seventh, which was drawn up in the square opposite the ferry, and after the usual courtesies, both detachments crossed to the City. While on board the ferry-boat, mutual congratulations and cheers were given and responded to, the two bodies appearing as if they had met with old friends. Quartermaster Winchester having made arrangements to give their guests some refreshments after their dry and weary ride, the Baltimoreans were escorted to the Stephens House, where a collation had been spread for 225 persons. Full justice was done to this timely lunch by both parties, who also improved the occasion to get better acquainted. After the interchange of the most friendly sentiments, the two detachments again formed, and, led by the Seventh Regiment, marched up Broadway, and down Cortlandt-street to the steamer *Connecticut*, which had been detained for some twenty minutes to give them opportunity to get on board. The Seventh paid the Guards a handsome salute as they marched past for the last time. They then formed upon the Pier, and cheered them most lustily as the boat moved away from her dock. The Baltimore Guards having been drawn up in line on the steamer stood at present arms as they passed from the dock. A large crowd accompanied the two battalions, many of them being members of the different regiments, who took a lively part in the civilities bestowed upon these strangers.

The Guards were dressed in new blue uniform—dress coats trimmed with gold lace, bear-skin caps, and knapsack. The corps was organized in 1833, and, under various commands, has acted a prominent part in the history of the City of Baltimore. It is composed of business men of the first standing. The Guards, under the successive commands of Captains Thomas M. Lanahan, Lewellyn F. Barry, Charles McDonald and J. A. Weston, continued their existence, with varying fortunes, until 1852, when Joseph P. Warner, the present able Major of the battalion, and who entered the corps as a private in the earliest days of its organization, was promoted from a Lieutenancy to the command. The choice, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, was a most fortunate one; and the tact, energy and popularity of Capt. Warner soon placed the Guards in the front rank of our best military organizations—a success in which he has been most ably seconded by First-Lieut. Lloyd B. Parks, now Captain of Company A.

The Guards now comprise three Companies, with the following officers: Major Joseph P. Warner; E. R. Dorsey, Adjutant; C. W. Crocker, Sergeant-Major; H. A. Scott, Surgeon; F. Lloyd, Quartermaster; S. M. Fares, Paymaster. Company A—Lloyd B. Barks, Captain; E. L. Mathews, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file. Company B—D. E. Woodburn, Captain; W. McLain, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file. Company C—J. Johannes, Captain; A. W. Dennison, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file.

Upon their departure, yesterday afternoon, a very serious accident occurred to one of the men who had been employed to fire a salute. Some friends of the Baltimore Companies arranged to give them a parting salute from the end of the pier. A six pounder gun was procured from J. A. Morgan & Co., Broadway, and two men, one of them a porter in the store, and the other Mr. James Kerr, a carman, living at Bergen, New-Jersey, were employed to fire the gun. Every precaution had been taken to prevent accident; when the fifth cartridge was placed in the gun, and half rammed home, the powder exploded, the gun not having been properly swabbed. Kerr, who had just stepped aside in the act of ramming the cartridge down, was badly injured. A long splinter from the ramrod entered his left eye, burying itself the whole depth of the socket, and entirely ruining the eye. The left side of the face was also lacerated, the flesh considerably torn from both hands, and the right arm shockingly burned by the powder. The man's clothes, which were set on fire by the explosion, were immediately torn from his person, and he was conveyed to the City Hospital. Here Dr. Hull extracted the large splinter from his eye, and the unfortunate man was made as comfortable as possible. He was perfectly conscious, and gave his own name, and those of his friends and employers with the greatest composure. He never even uttered a groan, although suffering intensely from his wounds. His family are visiting about ten miles from Keyport, N. J. Col. Lefferts sent Capt. Turnbull to the Hospital, with a request that every attention possible should be extended to the injured man, and stating that he would see the expenses paid.

Company B, Eighth Regiment, gone to New-Bedford.

The members of Company B, of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) assembled at the Mercer House at 1 P. M., yesterday, appareled in their neat gray uniform, with knapsacks and muskets, fully equipped for their excursion to New-Bedford. There were fifty men in the ranks, and Capt. Swaney was in command. Lieutenants Moore and Chamberlain, Sergeants Seymour, Wall, Halsey and Stetson, and Corporal Clancy accompanying them. At 3½ o'clock, escorted by Company C, Capt. Burger, of the same regiment, numbering sixty muskets, they started, and marched up Broadway to Union-square, through Fourth-avenue, the Bowery and Grand-street, to the Fall River boat at Pier No. 2, North River, in which they sailed at 5 o'clock. A large crowd accompanied their march, and cheered them when the boat left the wharf. Col. George Lyon and Staff, of the Eighth Regiment, accompanied the Company to New-Bedford. The Navy-yard Band, thirty pieces, and four of the drum corps of the Regiment, furnish the music. Reaching New-Bedford at 6 o'clock this morning, the Company will be received by the New-Bedford City Guards, accompanied by the Boston Brigade Band, and escorted directly to the encampment on the Common, where the knapsacks and baggage will be deposited. Thence they will march to the Parker House to breakfast. At 10 o'clock they will be introduced to Mayor Nye, in Market-square, and after a morning parade, they will march back to their encampment. At 4 o'clock they will be reviewed by Mayor Nye and the Common Council, on the Common. On Wednesday the Company will make an excursion down the harbor, returning in time to witness the balloon ascension, to take place at 3 o'clock P. M. In the evening the Navy-yard Band will give a grand concert at Liberty Hall. On Thursday the New-Yorkers will take a ride in carriages around the Point road, parade, witness another balloon ascension, and leave for New-York in the evening train. The excursion, without doubt, will be a delightful one.

Quarterly Report of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

OPERATIONS OF THE FORCE FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

The following return of the operations of the Metropolitan Police force, for the quarter ending the 1st inst., has just been made by the Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter:

Office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, }
New-York, Aug. 1, 1859. }

Amos Pillsbury, Esq., General Superintendent:

Sir: In compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Metropolitan Police Department, I respectfully submit the report of the condition and doings of the force under my command, for the quarter ending July 31, 1859.

The force consists of 26 captains, 104 sergeants, 44 roundsmen, 1,133 patrolmen, 73 detailed men, and 55 doormen. Total, 1,435 men.

A detailed statement of the time lost in each Precinct, by sickness, shows that during the quarter there was an average of two days lost by each member of the force.

The whole number of arrests during the quarter was 19,262, of which 2,664 were for offences against property, and 16,598 for offences against persons or the public peace. Of the arrests for offences against property, 1,667 were for larcenies or attempts at larceny; 152 for robberies or attempts at robbery; 101 for swindling; 117 for passing counterfeit money or forgery; 359 for violations of corporation ordinances; 51 for receiving stolen goods; and 217 for other offences. Of the arrests for offences against persons or the public peace, 14,019 were for offences generally traceable, directly or indirectly, to the use of spirituous liquors. The relative portion of males and females arrested for offences against property, or against persons and the public peace, are about the same.

This statement of the numbers arrested does not include 894 complaints made to the Corporation Attorney of violations of Corporation ordinances, nor 501 complaints made to the District Attorney of persons publicly exposing spirituous liquors for sale on Sunday, nor 74 complaints made to the Mayor and Pilot Commissioners of violations of the Harbor Laws. Of those arrested 12,997 were males, and 6,265 females; 9,530 were married, and 9,732 single persons; 11,388 could read and write, and 7,874 were unable to do so. From these facts may be deduced that the marriage relation tends in a slight degree to diminish crime, but that the mere ability to read and write has no perceptible effect.

A very large proportion of offenders are young persons, and over four-fifths of them natives of European countries—facts that show the points to which the labors of the police, of moral reformers, and of all good citizens should be directed. Fuller and more extended statistics would probably show that the recruits to the ranks of criminals come mainly from youths without parental, or at least proper parental control, and from the classes whose labor is worst remunerated.

The occupations of those arrested tend to demonstrate that poverty, by favoring improper associations, rather than directly, is stimulative of crime.

The reported aggregate loss by offences against property in the City of New-York during the quarter just ended amounts to $29,627 25, of which there was recovered the amount of $17,101 78 leaving a net loss of $11,925 47. The amount here stated to be recovered does not include coffee, sugar, and other articles taken from river thieves by the Harbor Police, but of which the value was not estimated, which would still further reduce the net loss; nor does it include amounts recovered for parties out of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Police Telegraph continues to be exceedingly useful to the Department, and during the quarter just ended it has transmitted 21,563 messages to and from the central office, relative to issues of counterfeit money, fires, lost persons, dead animals, &c.

The Rogues' Gallery is almost daily found advantageous in the detection of criminals, and when accurate and full information has been obtained of the residences, habits, associates, and haunts of criminals, and when the general and local detective departments are organized as I have repeatedly urged, for more efficient service, we will find the Rogues' Gallery still more useful than it is at present. It can be made as fatal to success in picking pockets, shoplifting, and certain other kinds of crime, as the Police Telegraph is to safe and successful dealing in counterfeit money.

During the last quarter, the police have done a vast amount of incidental service advantageous to the public, of which some idea may be had from the fact that they secured 192 stores and 69 dwellings found open, they extinguished 49 fires, saved 33 persons from drowning, restored 2,168 lost children to their parents or friends, sent 111 abandoned or lost children to the almshouse, assisted home or to hospitals 378 sick or injured persons, gave shelter to 12,558 lodgers, restored 325 horses and cattle, and 33 horses and vehicles to their owners, and gave back to lodgers and prisoners the sum of $26,528 64, taken from them for safe-keeping.

Again I would recommend that organization of the Detective Department, which, as Deputy Superintendent, I suggested long since on several occasions, and a plan for which I presented in my report as Acting-Superintendent of Police. This would secure a more thorough organization of the Detective Department, so as to assign sections of the general detectives to specific branches of duty, for which they seem best fitted, and thus, by concentrating the attention of each on a single subject, and single class of offenders, give them the highest possible degree of skill, while the local detectives selected for their capacity and skill, would become thoroughly acquainted with the rogues and haunts of vice in their respective precincts, and by communicating the information to each other, and to the department, render criminal practices far more hazardous than at present. This would be the very spirit of our present system which depends on a thorough supervision of rogues, rather than complicity with them by the employment of stool pigeons.

Expressing my thanks to the officers and members of the Department under my command, for their general good conduct and obedience to orders, I hope to see the discipline, deportment and efficiency of the force brought to a much higher standard than has yet been attained. Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Police Reports.

Grand Larceny.—A man named John Bomberry, who sleeps in the stable No. 172 Mercer-street, complained before Justice Quackenbush, yesterday, that he had been robbed of $26 under the following circumstances: He permitted a colored man, named Benjamin Miller, to lay down upon his bed, in which the money was concealed, for the purpose of taking a nap. Miller did not lay long, however, but suddenly left the premises. Soon Bomberry missed his money, and suspected from the suspicious conduct of William Gallegher, the stable boy, that he knew something of the theft. He was charged with its commission and confessed that the man Miller had stolen it and divided with him. The money was all recovered and Miller and Gallagher were arrested and locked up in default of $500 bail.

Violation of the Lottery Laws.—John Schriner, an alleged "backer" of policy dealers, was arrested yesterday by Officer Davis, of the Twenty-second Ward, on a charge of aiding and abetting in the sale of lottery tickets. The accused was taken into custody as he was leaving a policy shop in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. He had at the time a number of slips of drawings in his possession. Justice Quackenbush held him in $300 bail to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The City Taxes.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held another meeting, last evening, to consider the Budget for 1860. The reconsideration of resolutions adopted, being always in order in this body, advantage was taken of the fact to reconsider several passed at the previous meeting, and after incorporating some amendments the same were readopted. Among these was the fourth resolution. Alderman Cashow moved to add $5,000 for repairs on Public School No. 8, in Middagh-street. He said that this amount was asked for by the Board of Education, and in face of a presentment by a Grand Jury, and the Report of a Special Committee showing the building to be sadly out of repair. Supervisor Cadwell moved to amend by inserting $20,000 for a new Public School building near the South Ferry. After considerable discussion and explanations, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion of Alderman Cashow was adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. Resolution No. 5, appropriating money for Police purposes, was, on motion of Alderman Douglas, reconsidered, and $540 taken from the item for "general expenses," making the amount $4,180 instead of $4,720—and as amended, readopted.

Disturbance in the Ninth Ward.—A disturbance occurred on the Clove Road, near the Penitentiary, on Sunday evening, in which Policeman Swertzer, of the Ninth Ward, was seriously injured. A party of Germans were enjoying a pic-nic, when, the police returns state, two parties of Irish came in and commenced a row. Officers Swertzer and Kelly exerted themselves in quelling the disturbance. During the evening the officers saw a German who had been prominent in the riot and undertook to arrest him. In doing so a number of other Germans fell upon the officers and severely beat them. Swertzer was badly beaten about the head with a sling-shot, and a portion of one ear was bitten or cut off. Deputy-Sheriff Conner succeeded in taking Swertzer away from his assailants. The remaining portion of the injured man's ear was found in the road yesterday. He now lies at his residence under the care of a physician. Policemen arrived from the Station-house with all possible speed, and arrested the following named parties: Peter Plasteus, Michael Woehler, Franz Woehler, Killian Wood, John Appel, George Weigold Frederick Breuerson and Edward Kopf. Warrants were issued for others. The accused were held to bail by Justice Cornwell on the charge of riot.

Arrest of Bathers.—An order was recently made at the Police Department to arrest all persons found violating the City ordinance by bathing in the river. On Sunday afternoon, Capt. Gilson sent Police-boat No. 8 to carry out the order on the Brooklyn shore, as far down as Red Hook Point. The officers in charge of the boat surprised and captured ten persons, from fifteen to thirty years of age, who were swimming, naked, about the shore. They were allowed to dress and were then conveyed to the Third and Eighth Precinct Police Stations, where they were locked up. On Monday morning they were taken before Justice Cornwell and each fined ten dollars.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man was picked up off Bay Ridge, on Sunday. The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, and appeared to be 25 years of age. His hair was black; no whiskers. Had on a hickory shirt, blue overalls, coarse shoes, and no stockings. Was in the water about a week. The body was not identified, although it is supposed that deceased was one of four men in a small boat, which was run down by a steamer in the Bay last week. Coroner Bennett held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

Attempted Suicide.—On Sunday night, a man named Benjamin F. Felt, residing at No 222 Gold-street, near Fulton-avenue, put the muzzle of a pistol to his head, and pulled the trigger. The ball in the pistol lodged in his brain, inflicting a mortal wound, though the unfortunate man was alive at a late hour last night. Mr. Felt has been married about one year, and so far as is known there is no explanation of this rash act, except that it was done while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

Fire in Fleet-street.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered under good headway in frame house No. 52 Fleet-street, but by the prompt action of the Fire Department and a convenient supply of water, the fire was quenched with a damage to the building of only about $500. The house is owned and occupied by Mrs. Rosanna Stincer. The loss is covered by insurance in the Lamar Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

Butler's Patent Portable Gas-Apparatus.—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to Jno. Butler, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

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MARRIED

McCafferty—Buckley.—On Thursday, Aug. 18 at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Dr. Rudolph, Mr. Robert McCafferty to Mary, eldest daughter of Denny W. Buckley, Esq., both of this City.

Forrest—Harper.—On Friday evening, Aug. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Thompson, Mr. William Forrest, of Bathgate, Scotland, to Miss Janet Harper, of Dumfrieshire, Scotland.

Airdrie papers please copy.

Marston—Irwin.—In Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Father Fitzgibbon, Mr. William H. Marston, of this City, to Lilie, eldest daughter of Robert Irwin Esq., of the former place.

Mallon—Platt.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. M. M. Mallon of Tarboro', N. C., to Miss Jane M., daughter of William Platt, Esq., of Girard, Penn.

Jacques—Harris.—At Bushwick, L. I., Aug. 22 at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Mr. W. Jacques to Margaret, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Harris.

DIED.

Elmendorf.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 22, James W., infant son of Edmund Elmendorf, Jr., and Rachel I. his wife, aged 8 months and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 12 Carmine-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Warner.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 21, Delia Warner, daughter of the late William A. and Catharine S. Warner, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Abraham B. Warner, Bergen Point, N. J. The steamboat *Wyoming* leaves pier No. 2, North River, at 11¾ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to convey friends to the house.

Osborne.—In this City, on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the 33d year of his age, Charles F. Osborne, Jr., of the firm of Shipwith & Osborne, of New-Orleans.

His funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Talco.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, the 21st of August, Marie Louise Pauline Talco, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Baillie.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Anna Baillie, widow of the late Peter Baillie, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, the 23d, at 1½ o'clock.

Hadlock.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 20, Sarah Maria Hadlock, wife of Joseph Hadlock, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 116 Eldridge st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Colyer.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Henry W. Colyer, aged 37 years and 18 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, at the corner of Attorney and Stanton sts. His remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

Jones.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, Lilla Fay, daughter of the late Arthur T. Jones.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

Mimne.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Mary Mimne, wife of John M. Mimne, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, from her late residence, No. 250 Greenwich-st. The remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

Minor.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, Noble G. Minor, aged 63 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 Cannon-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

Williams.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 21, Maria, relict of the late Roger Williams, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from St. James' Lutheran Church, Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemtery for interment.

Robertson.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 20, Francis E., son of Geo. C. and Jane Robertson, 20 months and 4 days.

Allaire.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, of disease of the heart, Frederic, eldest son of Alexander and Frances H. Allaire, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at No. 199 South 4th st., Williamsburgh, at 8 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

Mott.—At Westchester, on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, Phebe, wife of William F. Mott, in her 71st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 East Broadway, on third day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Baker.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, Anne, wife of William Baker, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock.

Hall.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 21st inst., suddenly of disease of the heart, Louisa A. Hall, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Com. Kearney, in Perth Amboy on Tuesday, the 23d, at 6 P. M. Her friends and those of Com. Kearney are requested to attend without further invitation. Boats leave New York for Perth Amboy at 2½ and 3½ P. M.

Crittenden.—At the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., Margaret Parker, wife of the Rev. Samuel U. Crittenden, and daughter of the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

The funeral will take place from No. 108 Lexington-av.—time to be announced hereafter.

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Class No. 452, Aug. 22, 1859.

21, 16, 59, 37, 66, 41, 56, 47, 71, 65, 40, 67, 57.

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Class No. 449, Aug. 22, 1859.

66, 33, 16, 13, 7, 41, 50, 3, 38, 46, 62, 23.

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Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
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This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
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THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re-open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 57th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four, residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 Times Office.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.
These charts by F. G. Johnson, A. M., M. D., fully illustrate the principles of Natural Science. "For apparatus they are an admirable substitute."—*Theo. Frelinghuysen.* Price $12. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., 346 Broadway.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.

REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D. D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon Nath'l Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway.—The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for thorough practical instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SPANISH LESSONS.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the Spanish language desires to give lessons to parties wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of this melodious and useful language. Address F. K., Box No. 149, Times Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDing, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers; also, with pupils; and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a superior teacher of classics, mathematics and gymnastics; salary $1,100; also music teacher. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

GROCERIES, CARPETING, DRY GOODS—$200 to $300 worth of each wanted in one of the best and long-established Female Institutions in the country, to be paid for in board and tuition. For due information address PRINCIPAL, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding-school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will give the best references. Address Madame E. C. J., Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a reëngagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th av., New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a reengagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE higher branches of an English education, wishes a situation as governess, or as housekeeper and governess. The family of a widower preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITHmetic, a native of Paris, desires a situation in a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Pursuant to the order of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, the Republican Association of the Third Ward will meet on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Franklin House, College-place, for the purpose of electing one delegate from each election district to represent this Ward in the Assembly District Conventions to be held Aug. 31, and to transact such other business as may come before the Association. Polls open from 8 o'clock to 9½ o'clock P. M. ROBERT S. GOULD, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the order of the General Committee, the members of the Xth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand st., to elect Delegates to the District Conventions for choosing the Delegates to the State Convention. The polls will open at 8 o'clock and close at 9½ o'clock P. M.
B. W. BRADFORD, }
GEORGE DONALDSON, } Inspectors.
B. F. SHAFFER, }

A MEETING OF THE XVTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will be held at No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. An election will thereupon take place for Delegates to the Assembly District Conventions to be held for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse; and also for the filling of such vacancies as may exist in the Ward delegations to the Central Committees. M. B. BLAKE, President,
T. BAILEY Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Vth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, to elect six delegates to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.
THEODORE A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, } Secretaries.
J. P. OLMSTEAD, }

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association of the XVIIth Ward will meet at their rooms, No. 208 Allen-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing by ballot one delegate from each election district in the Ward.
JOS. C. PINCKNEY, President.
WM. A. SMALLEY, } Secretaries.
PETER COOK, }

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be an election for delegates held at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 100 Elm-st., in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24. LEWIS M. PECK, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS MEYER, } Secretaries.
DENNIS SHEA, }

THE REGULAR SOCIAL REUNION OF the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 23.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.
THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No 139 Maiden-lane.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood-Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT YOUNG woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork, waiting, seamstress, or nurse, or general housework; understands each capacity, as references can testify. No objection to the country; wages moderate. Any person requiring the above will find a good, efficient servant. Please call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-DISPOSED, COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pie baker; also, a respectable tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; they are highly recommended, and have no objection to the country. Apply at No 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and washer and waitress, or general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as good reference can testify; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry cook, a situation, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country or a first-class boarding house. Also, a first-class chambermaid and waiter. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game jellies, &c.; is also a beautiful baker; would do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages, $7; also, a smart girl of 16 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; sews neatly; wages $4; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., for two days. Good reference, if required. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and plain sewing, or general housework, in a small private family; no objections to either City or country; can give good reference from her last employer. Call at 258 28th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to the country. Can give City reference. Call at No. 192 7th av., between 23rd and 24th sts., 3rd floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson a situation as lady's maid; is just come from England; has lived two years with a lady in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a girl of 16 to mind a baby and wait on a lady; sews neatly; will go in the country. Wages $6 and $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is fully competent to take care of children; can give the best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 455 West 25th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to take care of one child, or to do light chamberwork; is willing, as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Good reference. Call or address M. R., No. 226 10th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; is willing to go in the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., second floor, back room, No 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as ladies' companion to travel. Address, by note, stating particulars and where an interview can be had, FANNY WARNER, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COLored woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Also by a colored girl, as nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or as light chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to do chamberwork and washing and plain sewing; good reference. Call, for three days, at No. 193 East 22d st., third floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at her last place of residence, No. 182 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; no objections to going to South America or California. Call at No. 26 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in washing. Best of references given. Call at No. 207 East 19th st., one door from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do waiting; can give City references from her last place. Apply at No. 172 West 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF smart, experienced Protestant girls and others, with good references—English, Scotch, German, Welsh, &c. Employers wanting select help please call at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d st., No. 343 6th av., between 21st and 22d-st. No private advertisements inserted from this office. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day. Situations given three months, for 50 cents.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, &C.—A RESPECTAble middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, who was for several years principal book keeper in a commercial establishment, wishes for a similar situation, or any other wherein confidence may be required, and in which diligence and integrity may render him an acquisition to employers; large salary not so much an object as a comfortable, permanent situation. Reference to last employer. Address A. Z., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands the entire charge of horses and gardening very well; would be willing to milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Good references. No objections to country. Will be a good, efficient servant. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness, will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to E. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS: the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, is a most excellent baker; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. H. C., Box No. 298 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE-BODIED, SOber, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address A. B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery business; perfectly understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good horseman, and understands the management of horses well; is a good, careful driver, and is willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference from his last employer; has no objection to go in the country. Address M. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands it in all its branches, and [illegible]. Apply to J. K., No. 31 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PAINTER, A good letterer and stainer. Call at No. 104 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; I also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. For capability and general character can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place. Address B. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place; will be found anxious to discharge his duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

FARM WORK WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT man (American) who is accustomed to farm and fruit work, and competent to take charge of a farm or country seat. Will need house room for a small family. Address E. G. H., Station B Post office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GLASS COMPANY IN A NEIGHboring city, an assistant pot-maker. To a steady, good workman, constant employment at fair wages will be given. Apply to C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF, No. 41 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of MR. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile.

With much respect.
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.
HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1.—For a family consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, a front room and bed-room adjoining, on second floor, and two hall bedrooms required, with plenty of closet room. Location between 5th and 7th avs., and not below 20th-st., preferred and must not be on a stage route. Partial board only for the gentlemen, and if suited, permanency desired. State particulars, location and terms, which must be decidedly moderate, and address MERCANTILE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, a room on third floor to two gentlemen; also, a room on second floor to a gentleman and wife—rooms are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, will be ready on Sept. 1; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands st.; elevated location, near the Ferries; a good table; family small and select; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS ST.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a handsome, convenient, unfurnished parlor on moderate terms. Also, a fine attic room, with gas and facility for fire, for two gentlemen, on low terms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FINE airy suites of rooms on the first and second floors, for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison park. Private table furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be obtained for the winter in a first-class house, No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant chamber suites, in all styles, designs and colors, from $25 and upwards. Acknowledged the best enameled furniture in the United States.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, oils, &c., at No. 123 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK, ON THE BANK FOR SAVings, Bleecker-st., numbered 178,378. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 67 Bleecker-st., and will oblige the owner.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.
All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 46th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—A THREE story basement and sub cellar brick house, about half a mile from City Hall, Brooklyn; neighborhood first-class; only 250 feet from new line of horse cars on Atlantic-st.; in perfect order, being newly painted and papered; will surely be sold. Call upon or address J. VAN BEUREN, No. 336 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house; two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELEY'S, No. 116 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

A BARGAIN ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A three-story frame house, will be sold at a great sacrifice, if applied for in two days. Inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room 5.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A small brick house, well built, with high stoop and cellar, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.

A convenient, large-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms good oil cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing, fishing, boating, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall-st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the domain of 300 acres bordering the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first heights above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and residents are protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well-known merchants are in the neighborhood. This domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any in the vicinity of New York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within a much greater distance of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of those 40,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, which are all open to the free use of those occupying the dwellings.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night.

For terms address at No. 13 Beekman st.,
BENJ. MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P. S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel, Summer resort, or dwellings.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished, in an elegant manner suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash-room, butter pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage house, and nearly four acres of ground laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the river extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COUNTRY residence, with two acres in lawns, evergreens, fruit and forest trees, with flower and vegetable gardens, two acres laid down in meadow, and two acres pasture land, in all about six acres; the forest trees are from 15 to 20 years growth, the fruit trees consist of apples, standard and dwarf, pears, cherries, and quinces, and are nearly all in bearing; the evergreens and ornamental trees and shrubs are from 5 to 10 years old; the grounds are handsomely laid out with walks, carriage road, hedges, &c.; the garden contains large and old asparagus and strawberry beds, and plenty of small fruits. The house is large, with 8 feet hall in centre, large rooms well finished, a warm house for Winter, and contains every convenience; the out-houses are ample. Cars and stages run within three minutes walk. Price $15,000, two-thirds of which can remain for a term of years. Address Box No 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a handsome cottage, very pleasantly situated near the steamboat landing. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., for 6 or 12 months. Address S., Box No. 2,290 New-York, describing terms, location, &c.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—$1,800.—24 ACRES, equally divided in orchard, plow, and meadow land; 3½ acres of grafted fruit; situated in Rockland County, N. Y., about 38 miles from New-York City, by New-York and Erie Railroad, (1½ hours' ride;) house 20 by 34 feet; 5 rooms; good barn and out houses, in fair repair. On the land is a fair average crop, which will be included in sale. Can be occupied immediately. Any party wishing to purchase can have a bargain in the above. Address C., Box No. 144 Newark (N. J.) Post-office.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A farm for sale, from 25 to 100 acres, in this State, east of the Hudson River, or Connecticut preferred, with good buildings, plenty of fruit, near churches and schools, can hear of a purchaser by giving full descriptions of it, terms of sale, number of acres, &c. Agents need not answer. Address B. H., Box No. 183 Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH three or four rooms by the 1st of September, in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Catharine ferries; would prefer to buy some one out that was giving up house keeping. Address R. S. F., Box No 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PART OF Brooklyn, and on or very near a stage or car route, a small house, in good condition, and at a low rent. Address LEASE, Box No 4,707 New-York Post office, describing premises, and stating terms, location and where an interview may be had.

ATLANTIC CABLE—TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES, AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE CABLES.—All persons having any specimens or plans of Submarine Cables, calculated for laying across the Atlantic, are hereby invited to send the same to the Secretary of this Company, together with any description they may desire to append to them, as soon as possible, in order to their being immediately submitted to the officers of the Company, and by them to the Consulting Committee, for the purpose of examination, testing and experiment. By order. GEO SAWARD, Secretary.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO., No. 22 Old Broad st., E. C.
LONDON, July 29, 1859.

RARE CHEMICALS, METALS AND USEFUL SUBSTANCES—True Persian Insect Powder for roaches, bugs, ants, and Fly Paper; Vienna Lime for polishing steel; Cadmium, Aluminium, Platina, Nickel, Oxides, Manganese, Cobalt, Uranium, fire-work materials; German and Trieste Black Lead, Indigo, Hydrofluoric and Picric Acids, for sale by
Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden lane, New-York.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

A HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE furnished or unfurnished; or the carpet and oil-cloth for sale only; the house is situated upon a prominent corner, having a fine view of Madison-square, near the new Fifth-avenue Hotel, &c.; none but perfectly responsible parties need apply at No. 451 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $330. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 72 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counseller at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st., has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $850 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS ON South and Front sts., between Jackson and Corlears sts.; store No. 88 John-st., and lofts No. 43 Cortlandt-st. Apply to E. KETELTAS, No. 94 Liberty-st.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 190 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P.M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,)
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER
Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No 177 Water st.

BILLIARDS.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION cushioned tables can only be bought at his factory; private houses furnished; second hand tables for sale cheap; two three quarter size tables for sale. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured, $33 825 839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overstated.

Note.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
STEPHEN H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following papers were taken from our office on Tuesday, Aug. 16: A note of William G. Chave for $600, dated March 2, 1859, payable to our order four months from date; also, two bonds for $1,000 each, made by Calvin O. Billings to Thomas Bent, dated Feb. 7, 1858; also, our two checks on the Bull's Head Bank for $330 each, dated 22d and 29th August, payable to the order of Charles Bridge, not indorsed; also, a certificate of two shares of stock, $100 each held by Thomas Bent, in the Knickerbocker Stage Company. All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate or receive transfers of said papers, or either of them, as payment thereof, save to us or our agents, has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the papers, and no questions asked.
THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 212 East 26th-st.
Dated August 20, 1859.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A MEMBER of the Stock Exchange would like to make arrangements with some house doing a banking and brokerage business, to represent them at the Board of Brokers, to take charge of this branch of their business, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Any house doing business at the Board through its members, will at once see the advantage of having one to attend to their orders exclusively. All communications strictly confidential. Address STOCKS, Box 135 *Times* Office.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,684 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—In sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—This is to certify that we whose names are severally undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap. 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof:

First—That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES V. MAPES.

Secondly—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of fertilizers and agricultural implements, and all other commodities appertaining to the business of Agriculture in all its departments, both on their own account and as Commission Merchants.

Thirdly—That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: CHAS. V. MAPES and BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK: that the said Charles V. Mapes is the general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York; that the said Benjamin M. Whitlock is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York.

Fourthly—That the amount of capital which the said Benjamin M. Whitlock, as such special partner, has contributed in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, is the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Fifthly—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of August, 1859, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the 1st day of May, 1864.

Witness our hands, this 1st day of August, 1859.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK.
Signed and sealed in presence of JOHN F. CLARK.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.......$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WOLCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.......$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SKULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,039.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THIS DAY, at No. 30 7th-st., near 3d av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Will be sold all the contents of the elegant private residence as above consisting of a large lot of fine furniture, carpets, crockery and glass ware, silver plated tea sets, spoons, forks, casters, cutlery, &c., &c. Also a splendid piano forte of superior tone and finish, cost $600.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF T. C. HOUGHTON, MORTGAGEE. Hotel Furniture. THIS DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Magnet Hotel, No. 21 Ann-st., H. T. LEEDS will sell as above the entire furniture of the hotel, consisting of carpets, oil cloths, mahogany parlor furniture, dining room and chamber furniture, sofas, chairs, rockers, centre, side and card tables; bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, beds, bedding, mirrors, crockery, glass and chinaware, toilet sets, table cutlery, large cooking stove, and a variety of kitchen articles, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The attention of the trade solicited. By order of
T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of heavy goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., regular weekly sale day. Large and choice stock, in lots for retailers. No postponement, no reserve. Call and get cash bargains.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER.—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$5,000.—I WANT A SMART BUSINESS-MAN, as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager Bier Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South-st., opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, at No. 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 IN CASH and $50,000 in real estate wishes to engage in some respectable business, already established. Manufacturing or commission preferred. He would take an entire or part interest. The best references given as to moral and intellectual standing, and the same will be required, in case of a partnership. Address FACTOR, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL amount of capital to join another who is at present engaged in manufacturing goods that are easily disposed of to first class houses; reference of the highest respectability given and expected. Full particulars can be had from Mr. JERVIS, Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

HOTEL.—FOR SALE THE LEASE AND FIXtures of a first class hotel, situated in a pleasant and flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, on an important railroad route, 3½ hours' ride from New-York; house now has 35 boarders, besides a good transient business; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon: no agents need apply. Address HOTEL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF STAPLE DRY goods, with lease, &c., in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. The business has been established 8 years; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the proprietor intends going out of the business, and would be a first-rate opportunity for a party wishing to commence business. Address Box No. 104 Brooklyn Post-office.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 67 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures with a five years' lease, of a first-class millinery establishment, situated in the best business part of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; must be sold, in consequence of the owner having other business to attend to. Address M. P. D., Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
au2 law6mTu* ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
ELIZA J. KEENY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PERFGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23 1859.
my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap12-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6⅞ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept. 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED WALLING, Engineer, Keyport, N. J.
H. H. SEABROOK, Secretary.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 18th-st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs.. Aug. 4, 7 A. M.	Thurs... Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday.. Aug. 5, 7 30 A. M.	Friday.. Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd.. Aug. 6, 9.30 A. M.	Saturd.. Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Sunday.. Aug. 7, 2 30 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura......5 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A. M.
Monday.Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Monday.Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 4 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 6.30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday.Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Monday.Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Monday.Aug. 15, 3.30 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 4 30 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 6 A. M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A. M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7.30 A. M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A. M.
Sunday..Aug. 21, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday.Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday..Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3.30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs....Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Friday....Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday....Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 8:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura*, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only.....6.30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........8 P. M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday.Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23, 3 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday.Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A.M., 12¾ and 3¾ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1859. Assignees.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.......$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.......2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.......1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.......$15 | Deck.......$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Atlanta, Ga.	$23 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS.

The new favorite and substantial steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 22d and 23d, leaving Peck-slip 7½, Spring st. 8, Jay-st. 8¼, Pier No. 4, North River, 8½ o'clock A. M. Fare 50 cents for the excursion. Bait, lines, and refreshments on board.

AHOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BARRELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst, leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st. 7¼; Amos-st. 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼, and Thorn's Dock, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

SEA BASS—CHOLERA BANKS.—THE FAVORite sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, and the well-known pilot ANDERSON CALDWELL, will make a trip to the Sea Bass Cholera Banks, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25. Leaving foot of Jackson-st., at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip at 8¼, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Be early on board!
JAMES PEARSALL,
HIRAM CORWIN.
Tickets $1. Bait, lines and refreshments on board.

SPIRITUALISTS' PIC-NIC AT FORT LEE on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, (to morrow) if fair; if not, on the following day. Steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE leaves foot of Spring st. quarter before 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; returning at 3½ and 6 P. M., landing at 22d-st. each way. A beautiful grove has been selected, where circles can be held. Tickets to the grounds 10 cents. Fare on the boat 10 cents each way.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, and barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, &c. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P.M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:20 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express, Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:00 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS,
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES,

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

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ONE WEEK'S OPERA,
to commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, when Madame GASSIER and Madame CORTESI will each appear in three of their greatest characters.

The following popular artists will appear on the same occasion.
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The Orchestral and Choral department will be on the same scale of efficiency and liberality as usual in that celebrated establishment.

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Madame CORTESI and Madame GASSIER will immediately leave for Boston, and appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, Sept. 19.

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Tickets.......50 cents | Upper Boxes.......25 cents
TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1859.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the WORLD RENOWNED
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Whose extraordinary success during this brilliant engagement is unparalleled in the annals of theatricals.
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SECOND NIGHT
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In which the most celebrated Comic Pantomimist living,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
Will sustain his original comic character,
Supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH of the TALENTED COMPANY,
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The grand pantomime will be preceded by the Ballet of
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In which MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCES, and the entire Ballet Troupe will appear.
And the
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MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
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MATILDA HERON
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COMPLETE TRIUMPH
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REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY
EVERY EVENING.
MATILDA HERON,
the
TRAGIC METEOR
OF THE AGE
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(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
MONDAY EVENING Aug. 22.
The performance will commence with
GREEN BUSHES,
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
After which
THE ALPINE MAID,
Concluding with
THE HAPPY COBBLER.

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Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8,
THIS EVENING, Aug. 23.
The entertainment will commence with the
VENETIAN BUCCANEER;
OR, THE PROPHET OF THE BOHMER WOLD.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
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Another of those grand and eminently successful Concerts, vocal and instrumental.
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Madame VON BERKEL
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Which was rapturously encored
BY THE LARGE AUDIENCE
At the Concert, on Saturday evening.
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Will also sing
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"THE ORANGE GIRL."
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
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Favorably known as
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Who will sing
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And the Jacobite song,
"THE McGREGOR'S GATHERING."
HERR LEHMANN and
Mr. W. LATTI will sing
The Grand Duo of "MARTHA,"
So rapturously encored
On Saturday evening.
THOMAS BAKER'S splendid Orchestra will perform in the Garden. Admittance, 25 cents.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S BENEFIT,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

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THREE GRAND COMBINATION CONCERTS.
FOUR GREAT ARTISTS.
The management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MME. DE WILHORST,
who will make her last appearance in America, in these Concerts, at Palace Gardens' Hall, together with
MME. VON BERKEL,
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Mme. DE WILHORST, on the eve of her departure for Europe, has announced her determination never again to sing in America, and this will be the last opportunity her numerous admirers and the public generally will have to hear one of the greatest favorites of the Opera.

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THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
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Notwithstanding the great expense incurred in securing the services of the above eminent artists, the price of admission will be only 50 cents for each Concert. Seats can be secured on application at the office in the hall, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., without extra charge.

BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL,
AT WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,

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ELEGANT AND PLEASING DANCING,
BRILLIANT SCENERY AND CHARMING MUSIC.

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BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—THIRD WEEK OF THE GALE SISTERS.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, the SWISS COTTAGE, Dancing, and the FOUR LOVERS. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the thrilling Drama, from the French, entitled FATHER AND SON; or, THE SAVAGE OF LA CHARBONIERE. After which a grand Pas de Deux, by the bewitching Artiste-Sisters, the Misses HANNAH and ADEONA GALE. To conclude with the beautiful Ballet-Pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the Missionary ship *Henry Hill*, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, immortalized in Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admittance 25 c.; Children under 10 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

peace was made. The Emperor of the French thought that war was impending upon the Rhine, and that that was the future which he had to meet. The Emperor of Austria thought that the neutral Powers were considering terms of mediation, and these apprehensions—not any certain knowledge, because there were no facts upon which that knowledge could be founded—did operate upon their minds, and they used them as justifications for the peace which they made. I must say, Sir, that, so far from thinking that we are deeply responsible if we in any way unintentionally contributed to this result, I should greatly rejoice if our position was such—if our attitude was such, that it induced these great Powers to make peace, and not to prolong that sanguinary war which, had it been continued, would, I am persuaded, have had no result, either for the benefit of Italy or of mankind, which would have made amends for the blood shed and the mischief done in its course. Therefore, although we can claim no credit for the peace—although our mediation did not produce it, and although I think that the right honorable gentleman is mistaken in supposing that the transmission of those terms induced the Emperor of Austria to conclude the treaty, and give up Lombardy, I do rejoice that peace was made, and I think that the future of Italy and the future of Europe will be far better provided for by councils of peace, whether they are the councils of Governments or the councils of peoples—whether they are conducted by diplomatic correspondence or by conference than could have been accomplished by the continuance of the late war. [Hear, hear.] Now, Sir, with regard to that future, the honorable gentleman, the member for Horsham, says that while I spoke of the rights of the peoples of Tuscany and Modena, I omitted to notice the rights of the Sovereigns who reign over them. I am afraid that in the eyes of the honorable gentleman I am a great heretic in that respect, because, although I have a great respect for Sovereigns who have for generations maintained themselves on their thrones, and received the loyal respect of their subjects, I have no belief in the doctrine, such as the University of Cambridge once affirmed, which gives to the Sovereign an inherent right to reign, that no fault can alter or diminish. [Hear, hear.] I cannot subscribe to a doctrine of that kind, and if I look to the Sovereigns of Europe, I see many of them who could never subscribe to the doctrine that a people have no right, upon fault or upon offence, to declare that they will no longer give their obedience to a Sovereign who has not afforded them protection, and who has rightly forfeited their allegiance. To take the latest instance first, the King of the Belgians owes his crown to a popular revolution. Such, too, though at a more remote date, is the foundation of the right of the King of Holland, who owes his throne to a popular revolt against the crown of Spain. Such is the foundation of the right of the King of Sweden, to whose crown there is even now a pretender. Such, in fact, is the right of the Emperor of the French to his throne. [Hear, hear.] If the right of legitimacy were to prevail, who but the Duke of BORDEAUX could claim the allegiance of the people of France? and yet they pay no allegiance to him, but yield their willing submission to the Emperor who now rules over them. Such, likewise, is the foundation of the right of our own dynasty. [Cheers.] Our Sovereign can claim no right superior to that derived from the decision of the Parliament and people of Great Britain, that the Throne was forfeited by the House of Stuart, in consequence of their violation of the rights of the people and their withdrawing from the country over which they reigned. If such is the case, is Italy to be the only country the people of which are not to exercise this power? [Hear, hear.] Are the people of Italy who, as I have said, have been so moderate and so just in their proceedings, who have committed no outrages, who have taken part in no violence, to be deprived of that right, of that power which had been exercised in Belgium, in Holland, in Sweden, in France and in Great Britain? I cannot be a party to denying them that right. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I believe that if you allow the people of Italy to settle their own concerns, [hear, hear,]—and that is the doctrine which my noble friend and myself have always held in this House, especially during the whole course of the present session—if you allow the people of Italy, whether they have hitherto lived under the rule of the King of Sardinia or of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or of the Duke of MODENA, under the Pope, or under the King of the Two Sicilies, to settle with their Sovereigns on what terms they shall pay their allegiance, there will no longer exist the irritation and discontent which has long prevailed, but they will proceed with peace and order to establish the foundations of good government. With respect to our conduct in these matters, I have no wish to interfere prematurely or to keep up a constant intervention in the affairs of nations, but at the same time I cannot forget the history of my country. I cannot be blind to her greatness, nor can I forget her duties. She has duties to Europe as she has duties to her own people. I cannot believe in that at which my right honorable friend, the member from Stroud, seemed to hint—a new fantastic policy by which this country should separate herself, as it was supposed to do in Roman times, from the whole world, and attend merely to her internal affairs. I believe that if she did that, if she forgot her duties, if she refused her advice and her counsels, when that advice and those counsels were required, while in the first instance her conduct would be injurious to other nations, while in the second place it would lead to the preponderance of some great Power, and to the consequent injury and detriment of the people of Europe, it would end in the loss of that very independence which by such selfish means we had endeavored to maintain. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI, having replied to accusations made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed that he had evaded the practical question under consideration. He had frankly placed his Italian policy before the House; and if these large and decided views were shared by his colleagues, and indicated the predominant opinion of the Cabinet, then the policy under which the Government proposed to enter the Conference was to put an end to the settlement of forty five years ago, and he pointed out some of the consequences of this policy. With reference to the communication from the French Ambassador, Lord J. RUSSELL's explanation, he said, had been ample, except upon the most material point, whether he had generally approved of the proposal, and whether that approbation was communicated to the Emperor of the French. He objected to the motion that it called upon the House to give an opinion upon the question on what was practically the last night of the session, and he trusted that Lord ELCHO would not press it to a division.

Lord PALMERSTON commented upon the remarks made by Mr. DISRAELI in the last Parliament upon the conduct of the Austrian and the Sardinian Governments respectively, when he characterized that of the latter as ambiguous, and eulogized the spirit of dignified conciliation manifested by Austria. He denied that any approbation had been expressed of the paper received from the French Ambassador, and, with respect to the Conference, the Government, he said, were not proposing to go into a Conference at all, but, if they did, it would not be to upset the arrangements of 1815. He was of opinion that Austria would be stronger if she had no Italian possessions; but it was one thing to hold this opinion, and another to enter into measures to change arrangements founded upon treaties that were the basis of a great European settlement.

Lord ELCHO, in reply, defended his motion, which, satisfied with the discussion, he did not press, and the question was not put.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and adjourned at a little before 3 o'clock.

A COMMENTARY ON THE DEBATE.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

Lord ELCHO and his friends appear to be bent on convincing the country that the instinct upon which it acted in removing the late Government was not false. We had begun to think Lord MALMESBURY's policy had been too suspiciously regarded, and although those who are accustomed to the course of public business well know it is not in official correspondence we must expect to find official secrets, still the Blue-book read so well that the general public inclined to the belief that the neutrality of England had been fairly and impartially maintained. Lord ELCHO and Mr. FITZGERALD and some Irish speakers upon the same side in last night's debate are impatient of the present position of public opinion on this matter. They appear desirous of saving us an unnecessary repentance and an unfounded remorse. Lord ELCHO avows that the fear which induced him to bring forward his motion last night is lest the present Government should during the recess so use the influence of this country that "the exclusion of Austria from Italy" may be aided by the advocacy of England in an European Congress. He asks with dread and trepidation what the Government proposes to do with reference to the Duchies, to the States of the Church, and to the French occupation of Rome, and his mind is evidently perturbed, not at the idea of England's interference being likely to aid in the settlement of these questions in a manner favorable to the Italians, but lest we might render it more difficult for Austria to restore the expelled Grand Dukes, and for the Pope to rule the Legations and the Eternal City as he has been wont to rule them, and to deal with such cities as Perugia according to the precedents which are most fresh in memory. It was with this view and for this purpose that he proposed to the House of Commons to tie up the hands of the Government, to circumscribe their ordinary constitutional discretion, and, by what is practically a vote of want of confidence in their foreign policy, trace for them a circle of action beyond which they shall not step. He wishes to pledge the House to the declaration, that the late Ministry throughout the negotiations preserved a strict and impartial neutrality, and inferentially to declare that the Ministry in whose hands the destinies of England will lie during the recess cannot be trusted to maintain an equally impartial course.

This is scarcely such a declaration of approval of their predecessors and of distrust in themselves as any Minister could be expected to accept. Mr. GLADSTONE was prepared to meet the motion by a direct negative. Mr. KINGLAKE offered the more oily expedient of "the previous question." Mr. GLADSTONE urges that there is no proposal, or suggestion, or idea, or even dream, of taking part in a Conference the preliminary details of which have been settled by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French; but he does not give us the consolatory assurance that the Government of which he is a member is not prepared to enter into a Conference under any circumstances. On the contrary, we listen with some apprehension while the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after giving us the unnecessary assurance that the details of "the Peace" will be settled by the belligerents themselves continues to harangue in sonorous periods. He tells unambitious England that after these details have been settled great questions of European policy, stretching beyond the limits of Italy itself, matters of high and prime European interest, great as any that have been discussed among the European Powers in our time, will remain to be discussed. We confess that we here follow the great rhetorician with very anxious countenances. Such high-soaring and wide circling phrases may swoop we know not where. If we allow for oratorical hyperbole they may mean very little; if we take them to have literal meaning they would almost cover a repartition of Europe. It is, however, only too obvious that, whether for small objects or grand objects, they do shadow forth a desire to take part in some future European Conference. Lord JOHN, not altogether yielding to Mr. FITZGERALD's earnest entreaty to "make a clean breast of it," still said something to assure us that he does not during the vacation intend to impose upon Europe all the constitutional commonplaces contained in his famous dispatch. But we are left in some uncertainty to interrogate the echoes of Mr. GLADSTONE's vast resounding generalities, and we fear that we can scarcely avoid the conviction that there is an intention, undeveloped perhaps at present, to take part in a Congress which shall cut out Italy into a federal aggregation of Principalities.

It is, therefore, that we are inclined to agree in some measure with Lord ELCHO—not in his motion, which bears the sting of faction about it—but in his desire that such an expression of opinion may be called forth by this debate as may deter the Government from entering into any Europen Congress. We deprecate such a course of action for reasons the very opposite to those which have been advanced by the Tories who conduct this onslaught upon the Government. We deprecate it because we think we can foresee that the accession of England to a Congress would be made a justification, or, at least, an excuse, for a fresh interference of the great European Powers with Italy. England represents in Europe freedom of thought and tongue and pen. England is supposed to be the guardian and the advocate of constitutional government. Where she is present these principles will be supposed to be represented, and by a Congress where she is allowed to advocate the cause of freedom that cause will be held to be bound. But England, in a Conference, where Austria, and France, and Russia would be the majority, would be merely a voice. She would be held to bind, without having power to loose. She would give sanction to acts which, while she is absent, and perhaps protesting, would carry the authority of European law. There is nothing at this moment which England is required to do. Italy is in a position more favorable than she has known for centuries. All those blessings of Austrian rule which Mr. HENNESSY so pathetically described last night have ceased to sustain her. She is left alone; she is stripped of the protection of Austrian armies, deprived of the honor of Austrian Grand Ducal Government; she is intoxicated no longer by those elements of national prosperity which, according to some of Lord ELCHO's friends, have brought agriculture, manufactures and commerce to so high a pitch of excellence in the Roman States. For her wickedness she has been left to her own devices. Wonderfully have those devices developed themselves. We are justly proud of our Anglo-Saxon aptitude for self-government, but we question whether if all our soldiers and sailors, and magistrates and police were to be suddenly withdrawn, and our people were told to arise and govern, we should meet the sudden crisis as Milan and Parma and Modena and Florence met their crisis. We must be permitted to doubt whether if such a contingency had happened in Manchester or Leeds, or even in London, there would have been no interval of confusion, no moment of mob rule, no appearance of dangerous classes; and whether an orderly Government would have been organized in an hour without a broken head to show as a memorial of the revolution. A country which has given these proofs is worthy of liberty, and ought to be left to work out what she has shown herself capable of enjoying. If we agree with Lord ELCHO, and Mr. WHITESIDE, and Mr. HORSMAN in desiring that England may be no party to an European Congress, it is in the interest of Italy that we form our wish, and not in the interest of Austria; it is for fear of what England might appear to sanction, and not from admiration of the blessings of Austrian rule, or from appreciation of the prosperity of the Papal States under the Government of the College of Cardinals.

WHAT THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE REALLY WERE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The mystery of Villafranca still engages public attention, and the parties to it seem determined to balk the hopes of an explanation. It may therefore not be amiss to place with some detail the progress of events before your readers. On my accuracy they may rely. On the 4th of July the proposal of a basis of mediation, now known as the seven points, was communicated to Lord JOHN RUSSELL by the Count DE PERSIGNY. Lord JOHN refused to recommend the project, but agreed to communicate it to Austria, simply and without comment. On the 5th he therefore laid it before Count APPONYI, by whom it was made known in Vienna on the 6th. On the 7th the French Minister in Berlin applied to Baron VON SCHLEINITZ to propose an armistice, at the same time proposing terms on which mediation might be entered upon. These terms contained four points, (not seven, and were identical with those afterwards agreed to by the Emperor of Austria, with the exception that Venetia was to be erected into an independent Duchy for the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. Baron VON SCHLEINITZ at once refused to entertain the project of mediation on this basis, and took time to consider the propriety of proposing an armistice. Between the 7th and 8th the armistice was agreed to by the principals without intervention, and on the 8th the news was communicated to Baron VON SCHLEINITZ by the French Minister in Berlin. It took him of course by surprise, and he instructed the Prussian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris to express to Count WALEWSKI his astonishment at the answer of Prussia on the subject of the armistice not having been waited for. At the same time he instructed him to state, that after holding a council, it had been decided not to propose the armistice, as it did not then seem opportune. Both propositions were thus originally French. At Villafranca the Emperor NAPOLEON showed FRANCIS JOSEPH the project of seven points, giving him to understand that the neutrals were not averse from adopting it. Then he at once brought forward the four points proposed, and rejected on the 7th at Berlin. They were—

1. Cession of Lombardy.
2. Erection of Venetia into a Duchy.
3. Confederation of Italian States.
4. Restoration of the banished Dukes and an amnesty.

On the second point the Emperor NAPOLEON yielded to the reasoning of the Emperor of Austria that he could not be expected to resign what he still held possession of. This is a somewhat lengthy statement, but you may depend upon its being in every point correct.

THE DANGEROUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEACE—A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

From the Pensiero ed Azione, (Mazzinian.)

In 1849, when a Republican Assembly, memorable for its importance and the high laws of morality which should govern political affairs, permitted the expedition against Rome, I wrote, answering the calumnies of Count MONTALEMBERT: *You shall have, Frenchmen, an expedition against Rome in your own midst.*

The 2d of December verified my prediction. France is now expiating in her shame and oppression the crime then committed.

Europe, if she persists in the cowardly and culpable indifference with which she regards now the progress and acts of Bonapartism, will herself suffer an inevitable and severe expiation. As the expedition against Rome was the prelude of the French *coup d'état*, so the Crimean and Italian wars are but two steps towards the European *coup d'état*. The next step will be the dismemberment of Turkey and a war against Europe, then isolated in Europe.

If the Roman expedition had been arrested—if Lord PALMERSTON, instead of declaring through Lord NORMANBY that the *Protestant* Government of Her Majesty approved the restoration of Catholicism in Rome, had then said to LOUIS NAPOLEON, "*England will not permit foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other States,*" Imperialism would have been checked in the opening of its career, and the wars of the Crimea and Lombardy would probably not have occurred; only this weakness of England has kept LOUIS NAPOLEON audacious and powerful.

The expedition to Rome had the triple object of pleasing the French clergy, discrediting the Republican Assembly, and preparing the French soldiers to combat against the Republican standard at home. But it was, besides, for LOUIS NAPOLEON, a means of learning the tendencies and existing power of the European Governments. It was for him that which feeling the pulse is to the physician. The pulse of Europe, a tolerant and indifferent spectator of the noble defence of Rome, showed to him that he had no need to fear of encountering in the Governments either political firmness or faith in a ruling principle, or the pride of moral independence. The people commenced to feel it themselves—Bonapartism, or the blind adoration of Force, commenced to sprout vigorously among the ruins of Roman liberty.

Then came the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. A shuddering of rage and execration ran through all Europe—a gulf surrounded the usurper. It was enough to maintain this isolation about him, so that, without a footing in France, without other arms besides terror, he should quickly fall. The English Government, in an unhappy moment of weakness and political shortsightedness, extended its hand to the guilty one. The Anglo-French alliance saved LOUIS NAPOLEON, and gave him a power and prestige in Europe. Other people, seeing the proud, free and powerful England embracing him, began to concede to him an ability that he really did not possess.

Was it a political conceit that expected the alliance to limit the action of the allied? Was it believed that it was necessary at every step to allay the old tradition of antagonism between the two great nations? Alliance limits the actions of a power only when both of those allied represent the same principle. Free England, in allying itself with imperialism, gave the latter—without binding it, the moral force which was hitherto wanting; and as to the natural antagonism, facts have shown, and will ever show, that the only remedy for this antagonism is triumph of liberty in France. France requires either liberty or the glory of war. England, moreover, in making a treaty with the Emperor, allied herself with a man, and not with a country. No one can believe in the Napoleonic dynasty; and on the exile or death of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and when France is a free nation, the alliance of England with the despot will add another link to the chain of traditional antagonism. "You always distrusted France," they will say to England, "and only allied yourself with her when your alliance enforced tyranny upon her people."

No! the conduct of the English Government was inspired by a policy of fear, and nothing is worse than such a policy towards a Power which equals you in material and does not like you. LOUIS NAPOLEON divined the beginning of this policy, and prosecuted with greater audacity his own plans.

The war of the Crimea was for him only the means of obtaining that which should follow—a treaty of peace in Paris, and open for him a way of becoming friendly with Russia. As soon as he saw a prospect of the success of his scheme, he hastened, as he did at the present time, to conclude a peace insecure for his ally and declared premature by the public opinion of England. He more than ever fomented trouble between Russia and England, and soon after, the secret treaties with the Czar were commenced.

As the war in the Crimea, so the war in Italy was for LOUIS NAPOLEON the means of bringing about an alliance with Austria. The ancient pride of the Austrian monarchy could only be subdued on the battle-field. "Our war," he said to Count CAVOUR at the Conference of Plombieres, "will only last six weeks: after a defeat Austria will revive the proposals of 1848, and we will accept them; the other Powers dare not interfere." The Count CAVOUR consented, and made of the idea of Italian nationality a mere footstool of the Austrian-Russian-French alliance. Only, that since the idea of Italian nationality emancipating itself, and pointing toward a duty, regardless of the dynastical ambitions of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he hastened the peace, and proposed that which, according to his earlier plans, he only meant to accept.

The peace of Villafranca is the inauguration of a new Holy Alliance between the three powers that represent despotism in Europe—imperial France, Russia and Austria. The object of the alliance is, according to phrases spoken at Plombieres and Stuttgard, *to imperialize Europe* by overpowering by means of deception the national ideas, and submitting the question of territory for the question of liberty. The means—following the war in Lombardy—are the dividing between the three members of the Alliance of the Mohammedan possessions in Europe and Africa, and the war against England.

If Austria had not accepted the proposals of Villafranca, the plans would have been carried on, though in a modified manner, by the Emperor and the Czar. Hungary, emancipated from Austria, would have shared the fate of Constantinople; the Mediterranean, become a French lake, would have been directly or indirectly the mistress of the north and east of Europe, while Imperial France would rule the West and South. At present, the designs of the three Powers are limited, as I said, to the dismemberment of Oriental Europe and war against England and Prussia.

I affirm, not from mere conjecture, but by knowledge of the fact, the existence of these designs. I assert that the bases of the treaty between the Emperor and the Czar, relating to the Orient, were conveyed from Paris by LA RONCIERE during his last mission to St. Petersburg, a little before the war in Lombardy broke out. I assert that the preparations of war, particularly the maritime arrangements, continue in France more actively than ever. There lives in Europe one who knows the truth of which I speak, and could confirm my statements, but will not do it; nor shall I betray him who thus prefers to be silent.

The genius of LOUIS NAPOLEON is the genius of the spirit of evil. Condemned to ignore or quell the germs of good, the sublime instincts that tremble in the hearts of every man and nation, he is a master in the knowledge of every egotism, of every interest, of every wrong tendency, and of every base passion, which drowns those instincts. Like the tempter, he causes the blow or the weakness that draws the victim to ruin. He cannot establish, but he knows how to dissolve. In this remains the secret of his maintained power. A free and logically moral policy would condemn him to speedy ruin. The persistence of poor, dismembered Italy, in her desire for unity would suffice to upset all the dynastic plans of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

War is for the Empire an absolute necessity. The Empire does not represent a principle, such as liberty, nor a tradition, such as legitimacy, nor a faith, such as theocracy. The Empire represents a fact—a force created by usurpation—and this fact is necessarily involved, this force cannot maintain itself except by actions that fortify it. Glory and territorial aggrandizement are the only things the Empire can give to France in exchange for liberty. Where a power consists of a chief and an army, war is but the normal condition of its life. It is but an illusion to believe that the Empire can be peace—it would give the lie to history.

And the alliances with the Empire can only be alliances with despotism. Alliances are founded upon an identity of principles and interests. The life of the Empire in France requires the triumph of imperialism in Europe. The natural allies of LOUIS NAPOLEON are Russia and Austria. It would be with Prussia if the Rhenish provinces, destined, according to imperial tradition, to belong to France, did not prevent. The statesmen who allied England with the Empire committed a crime and attempted an impossibility.

[After defining the moral and political meanings of neutrality, and declaring that a tremendous expiation will be required of those nations who seek in neutrality to evade the duties which God charges upon nations as well as individuals, and warning the English against the increasing power of France and Russia, MAZZINI proceeds with his diatribe against the French Empire.]

Imperialism is the imminent danger in Europe—Europe should combat it, and conquer or die. Imperialism cannot be controlled by caressing it, diplomatizing with it, and seeking to limit its sphere with hypocritical alliances or conditional concessions. It is necessary to front it boldly. If France persuades herself that the Empire is a fact with which no one dares contend, if the people convince themselves that there is hope of support and quarter, Europe is lost.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar intend to aid each other to the end of their rule in this principle. It is necessary to take a stand now, lest the illusions easily created among oppressed people, and the despair of obtaining any exterior aid, throw the nations at the foot of Imperialism.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Czar intend to aid each other, sustaining, as I said, the question of territory against the question of liberty [*Bisogna che l'Europa si faccia malle-vadrice*] for the people and liberty.

A league, headed by England, and comprising England, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and the other minor States of Europe, should declare itself security for the independence and liberty of each State, for all that concerns its internal affairs, and protect, even to the risk of war, that liberty and that independence against any invader whatever; should cut off at the root the designs of Imperialism; should wean the populace forever from its seductions; should make new wars impossible by the overpowering military force that the league could send to the field, and thus isolate the empire.

Such a league it is not only possible but easy to combine. The whole of Europe to-day is in dread of the invading tendencies of Imperialism.

In the question of Italy—a question on which now turns the peace of Europe—the League would say to the Emperor: "You have concluded a peace with Austria; the reason of your stay in Italy no longer exists. You descended the Alps to insure the independence of Italy. This independence now requires the absence of every foreign army from the Peninsula. Leave it then.

"You promised a little while before the war that you would abandon the Roman States when Austria had done the same. This condition is to-day fulfilled. Depart, then, from Rome; leave the people of Italy free to decide with force the troubles that have existed for three centuries between them and their rulers, between the new nation and the Austrian mistress of Venice. We shall provide that this nation shall not pass beyond the Mincio, the confines assigned to it by your peace."

And this is the only policy worthy of England. With this only can she make the people fraternize, raise herself to the dignity of a European mission, fill without great peril her duty, and arrest in its march of usurpation the Empire. Let her haste to the rescue first in European Turkey, and then on her own soil. G. MAZZINI.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Savoy Craves Annexation to France—A Sardinian Scheme of Adjustment—What the Peace does for Italy.

SAVOY DEMANDS FRENCH ANNEXATION.

The following petition, praying for the union of Savoy to France, has been addressed to King VICTOR EMANUEL:

"SIRE: The great events which have exalted so high the glory of your Majesty, and those which are still in preparation, clearly indicate that fresh destinies await the people of Italy. The bases of the treaty of peace just signed, and the acts which have emanated from your Government, proclaim the foundation of an Italian nationality, clearly defined by the Alps, as well as by the race, the habits, and the language of those who are to form part of it. These conditions, Sire, exclude Savoy, which is not Italian and never can be so. What, then, is the future reserve for her? We hope, Sire, that your Majesty, who has shown yourself so chivalrous towards Italy, will take into consideration the interests of Savoy in a manner conformable to her wishes."

VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE MILANESE.

The King of Sardinia has addressed the following autograph note to the *Podesta* of Milan:

DEAR COUNT BELGIOIOSO: The testimony of pious remembrance offered by the people of Milan on the 28th of July to the memory of my noble father has deeply affected my heart. The Milanese, associating themselves spontaneously with the domestic sorrow of their King, prove that the bonds which unite me to them are bonds of love. I rejoice at it. In honoring the memory of CHARLES ALBERT for the first time, they have at the same time shown that years and events have not diminished their reverence and gratitude towards the originator of their independence and I thank them in the name also of Italy. Although I did not want any further proof to be convinced of the affection and loyalty of my Milanese, it has, nevertheless, been so pleasing to me that I feel it necessary to certify to them how fully I have understood their feelings. Your honorable municipality, in conveying my sentiments to their fellow-citizens, will fulfill one of the dearest wishes of my heart.

TURIN, July 31. VICTOR EMANUEL.

A PIEDMONTESE PROGRAMME OF ADJUSTMENT.

From the Independente, Turin, Aug. 5.

The Sardinian Government should profit by the wise instructions of its powerful ally, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and by the favorable dispositions of Russia and England, to obtain:

1. That the promise of non-intervention in Tuscany, the Duchies and the Legations should be scrupulously observed.
2. That at an early day a European Congress shall be convened.
3. That Modena, Parma and Placenza may persist in desiring to observe the compact of fusion with Piedmont, solemnized as long ago as 1848, and actually confirmed with so much unanimity in their recent annexation to Piedmont.
4. That Tuscany may be left free to propose to the European Congress a list of princes, among whom shall be designated that one who shall succeed the Lorraine dynasty, which is hereafter out of the question.
5. That the Legations may be endowed with laws and institutions in harmony with the civilization of the age.
6. That the administration of Venetia shall be conformed exclusively to the national character of Italy.
7. That all foreign forces shall be rigorously excluded from Italian territory, upon whatever pretence they may be actually here, or may hereafter be maintained and introduced.
8. That all the States of the Peninsula may be directed in the path of indispensable political reforms, in order to prevent the conflicts and difficulties which at any moment may spring up mong them, if the dissimilarity of the institutions remain as decided as at present.

These conditions are conformed to the preliminaries of Villafranca, and to the subsequent declarations of the Emperor of the French; and are therefore possible.

WHAT ITALY HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT.

From the London Times.

A cold thrill of disappointment ran through the Italian Peninsula when the outlines of the conversation which passed between the two Emperors at Villafranca became known. The same southern exaggeration of mind and feeling which had led the Italians to see in the French Emperor a species of military Messiah, who was at length, and after so many years of weary suffering, to free them from their worse than Egyptian bondage, threw them, when he proved untrue to their expectation, into premature despair. The open looks of love and veneration which had greeted his onward progress were converted into glances of hatred and execration on his homeward path. Once they came out to bless him, now they cursed him as he passed by. But a few weeks back no name had been pronounced, from Mount Cenis to the Straits of Messina, with such passionate fervor of devotion as that of the Emperor NAPOLEON; now the name of "traitor" was coupled with that of LOUIS NAPOLEON from the Po to the Neapolitan frontier. It must be confessed even by that ingenious gentleman who writes from the Tuileries, and has ever at hand an epigram to excuse a wrong, that the expectations of the Italians had been raised to a point of madness by the Emperor NAPOLEON before he began his campaign. The "Anguish of Italy" was the motto on his banner, and the pretext of the war. He would have found Europe in arms against him had he simply professed that he was going to Italy for selfish, or even for French purposes. The cruelties exercised by a combination of the Austrian and Papal systems throughout the Italian Peninsula had been so extreme, and of such long continuance, that a man could not look his fellow-man in the face and profess to stand forth as their defender. We might judge the attempt to redress this miserable state of things useless or impossible, but we could not do battle against any man who fought in such a cause. The French Emperor was well aware of this. Let us, however, presume that he was really in earnest when he took the cause of Italy in hand—let us suppose, further, that ultimately at Villafranca he made the best terms he supposed to be possible for the Italians—he can scarcely be surprised if he has disappointed the expectations which he himself had raised. He could not hope that the wild Italian blood would not be raised to fury when the terms upon which he treated were known. It was not probable that 26,000,000 people, who had been taught by his own lips to look to him for a perfect deliverance from spiritual and political slavery, should quietly acquiesce in a result which meant, at the best, that they must work out their independence for themselves, and, at the worst, that they were to be handed back to their former taskmasters in more pitiable plight than before. We desire to put the best, and not the worst, construction upon the conduct of the French Emperor. If this be done, the Italians in the end will be brought to see that if LOUIS NAPOLEON is not a being of supernatural power and beneficence, at least he has shown himself substantially their benefactor and friend.

All, however, depends upon the course which the negotiations affecting Central Italy may ultimately take. We cannot bring ourselves to think that the Emperor of the French will prove himself so untrue to his plighted faith as to throw the three Duchies and the Legations down at the feet of their former masters, to undergo what extremities of suffering and cruelty triumphant vindictiveness may dictate. The Emperors of France and Austria could not come to any settlement upon the affairs of these provinces, for they were not the seat of war; nor, save so far as the action of the contingents from the Duchies were concerned, were they even mixed up with the war. Tuscany by herself has as good a right to change her form of government as France. What is the value of the Emperor NAPOLEON's own title to the Throne of France, if the Tuscan people are not free to choose their own rulers? What is true of France or Tuscany is true in principle of Parma and Modena, the only difference in the cases being that the military power of the last-named States is comparatively insignificant. The Papal States were specifically acknowledged to be neutral; France and Austria have no more right to dictate to the inhabitants who shall rule over them than they have to parcel out the British Islands or the United States of North America, and to appoint their own Viceroys over the Heptarchies of their own creation. Leaving right out of the question, and considering only what France will do, it is incredible that the French Emperor should first lead the inhabitants of Central Italy to destruction, and then turn his back upon them. If Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations rose in arms, it was because he entered Italy at the head of a French army, protesting that his purpose was to purge the Peninsula of the Austrians from the Alps to Reggio. It is already no slight thing to draw back so far as to declare that, at all events, Venetia and the district of the four fortresses are to be resigned to the old intruder; but this may be inevitable—it may be one of the hard necessities of war. This cannot, however, apply to the provinces of Central Italy; and we are bound to admit that if the independence of these is secured, and Lombardy and Piedmont are consolidated into a compact and solid kingdom, the Emperor NAPOLEON will have been no mean benefactor of the Italians. Allow ten years to pass over such an arrangement, without any fresh visitation from the French or Austrian armies, and Italy is as much answerable for her own fortunes as England or France.

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.

Return of the Troops to Paris—The Approaching Celebration—Order of the Day of Marshal Canrobert—The Marshal Defended for his Conduct at Solferino—The Naval Service in the War.

THE RETURN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY—THE IMPERIAL FETE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 6.

The troops of the Army of Italy continue to arrive and encamp at Vincennes and St. Maur, and one sees about the streets of Paris small parties of the sunburnt victors of Solferino, who are seemingly the objects of much interest and curiosity. The Turcos have come up, and I have seen several groups of them gaping, wonderstruck, on the boulevards some of them rather the worse for liquor, and seemingly possessed with a notion that the carriages driving about were for their use and accommodation, and rather surprised that they were not, in reply to their signals to that effect, immediately assisted up the steps and seated on silken cushions. The solemn or triumphal entrance of the portion of the army withdrawn from Italy will take place, according to present arrangements, on the 14th inst., shortly before noon. From St. Maur they will march down to the Faubourg St. Antoine, and along the boulevards from the Bastille to the Rue de la Paix. The Emperor will await them at the Hotel de l'Etat Major, on the Place Vendome, from the balcony of which building he will witness the march past. From the Barrière du Trone to the Tuileries the streets and boulevards will be lined by the Army of Paris and the National Guard. There are to be triumphal arches, trophies, decorations of all kinds, the theatres and public buildings are to be dressed out, and the Place Vendome will be converted into an amphitheatre, the circular rows of benches being already in progress of erection, for the accommodation of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, &c. The papers predict that the festival will be unprecedented for brilliancy in the annals of military triumphal celebrations. The theatres are getting up pieces relating to the exploits of the returning army, and various *fêtes* will, it is said, be organized to welcome and entertain the troops, among others, a magnificent *fête de nuit*, on the 16th, at the Pré Catalan, to which all the officers and deputations of noncommissioned officers and soldiers are to be invited, and which is to surpass all previous spectacles given at that popular and beautiful garden.

ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO THE THIRD FRENCH CORPS D'ARMEE.

Marshal CANROBERT has addressed the following order of the day to the Third Corps of the Army of Italy:

GENOA, Monday, Aug. 1.

SOLDIERS! You are about to return home. Your thoughts will often revert to the glorious and laborious episodes of the campaign which is now concluded, and you will remember with pride the share you have had in it. Called on by the Emperor to be the first to cross the Alps at the critical moment at which the Austrians had invaded Piedmont and were threatening Turin, you hastened, far from the base of operations, to place yourselves on the flank of the enemy's numerous army, and by that manœuvre you preserved the capital of your allies. On the 31st of May and the 1st of June, between the Sesia and Palestro, you served as the pivot and mask of the skillful strategical movement by which our Emperor rendered himself master of the formidable defences long prepared on the Lower Ticina and the Central Po; you imposed so much on the enemy that they dared not trouble that movement. On the 4th of June, three of your brigades crossed the Ticino, and hastened successively to Ponte di Magenta, to wrest from our adversaries one of the most important keys of the field of battle; and maintained these positions heroically, in spite of the efforts, seven times repeated, of the Austrian masses, directed on that decisive point by the General-in-chief himself. On the 24th of June, the chance of war placed you, alone of all the army, on the right bank of the Chiese, far from the place where the great battle was fought. These circumstances did not prevent you from taking part in the memorable action which terminated the campaign. Part of you accomplished the useful mission of protecting the right of the army when menaced, and of covering its communications; the other went in all haste to the field of battle. From the moment of the arrival of the latter at Medole, its destination, it went successively to the right and the centre of a neighboring corps (the 4th), engaged with superior forces, gave it a generous assistance, and aided it to issue victoriously from a terrible combat. Soldiers! at Solferino and Magenta, the 3d corps was nobly represented by several thousand among you, who coöperated in gaining the victory. The Emperor and the army knew your acts; France will know them too, and all will thank you for them.

CANROBERT.

VINDICATION OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.

The *Moniteur* contains the following rectification:

"The Marshal commanding the Third Corps of the Army of Italy (CANROBERT) has complained of a passage in the report on the battle of Solferino addressed to the Emperor by the Commandant of the Fourth Corps (NIEL). His Majesty has ordered the insertion of the following note: 'It is said, in that passage, that the Third Corps gave its support to the Fourth only at the end of the day. But, as soon as he reached the village of Medole, Marshal CANROBERT sent the first troops of the Division Renault on the road to Ceresara, with the mission to cover the right of the Fourth Corps. The presence of these troops, therefore, had for result, from the hour of 10 A. M., to relieve Gen. NIEL from all apprehensions as to attacks he might have to fear on his right flank, which was guarded by only three of his own battalions. It is just, then, to acknowledge that Marshal CANROBERT had already given a useful support to the Fourth corps before the hour at which the Renault division occupied the village of Robecco, to permit Gen. NIEL to withdraw from it a part of the Luzy division, at the same time that the first brigade of the Trochu division (belonging to CANROBERT's corps) joined in the combat then being sustained by the troops of the Fourth Corps. Besides, Gen NIEL could not have intended, in his report to the Emperor, to incriminate in any manner the conduct of Marshal CANROBERT, whose chivalrous character is well known."

THE OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH NAVY—REPORTS OF THE ADMIRALS.

Rear-Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, commanding the Siege Squadron, and whose flag had been hoisted in the steam frigate *Mogador*, has published the following order of the day, dated Toulon, the 4th:

"It is this day two months since I was placed at your head; the flag which is about to be struck you would have illustrated before Venice, and you would have increased the renown of the uniform which we are all so proud to wear. The solidity of your vessels, the power of your artillery, your light draught of water assigned you the first place in an attack in which all that was bold, but well prepared, had met with the approbation of our worthy Admiral in-Chief. A truce surprised you, with the lighted match of combat in your hand, on the very day following the arrival from Algeria, under the orders of the brave Gen. DE WIMPFEN, of the corps for which your cannon were to clear a passage in the enemy's territory. But, as august lips have made known to us, that match of combat had its due weight in the balance of peace. If then, we feel regret, let it be without bitterness; for what was possible we had done, in order in a few days to make ourselves equal to our glorious task of achieving a success of which neither sailors nor soldiers doubted. And, instead of taking a sad farewell, let us hope to meet again on another field of battle. In France, occasions of illustrating the flag are always found. '*Vive l'Empereur!*'"

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

This morning's *Moniteur* publishes the report made to the Minister of Marine by Vice-Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES, commanding-in-chief the Mediterranean squadron, with respect to his operations in the Adriatic. The force under his orders consisted of 10 ships of-the-line and four screw frigates; when he assumed the command four of these vessels were detached for the blockade of Venice, under Rear-Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE and six more were left in reserve at Toulon: so that it was with four ships-of-the-line, including his flagship, the *Bretagne*, that the Admiral repaired to his station. There he was joined by the recently constituted siege fleet, under Rear-Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, composed of four paddle-wheel steamers and 25 floating batteries and gunboats, most of them of very light draught of water, and iron plated, and therefore well adapted to act against fortifications. The rendezvous was in the Bay of Antivari, whither the gunboats were towed in groups by the four line-of-battle ships and two dispatch boats. The flotilla included two transports laden with munitions of war, and two Tuscan gunboats. After certain difficulties of navigation, which M. ROMAIN DESFOSSES refers to without specifying them, the whole force was assembled on the 30th of June at Antivari, where a number of merchant transports awaited them with coal. On the evening of that day it had been joined by a small Sardinian division, consisting of two screw frigates and three paddle wheel corvettes and dispatch-boats. Before noon on the 1st of July the fleet had coaled, and left Antivari in detachments, with one of which, composed of the *Bretagne* and the *Redoutable*, the frigates *Mogador*, *Isly*, and *Victor Emanuel*, (Sardinian,) eight gunboats and a floating battery, the Admiral made the utmost speed to the island of Lussin, a central point between Venice, Trieste, Pola, Fiume, and Zara, the principal Austrian maritime establishments on the coasts of Venetia, Illyria, Istria, Hungary and Delmatia. The possession of this island as a basis of operations, was looked upon by the French as of great importance, and they were prepared to find it disputed by the enemy, who, however, had evacuated it before their arrival, disarming the Maximilian towers which command the town and port. The French and Sardinian colors were substituted for those of Austria, and the Admiral informed the inhabitants that he would treat them as countrymen, on condition of their assisting him with all their resources. They assented, and he abstained from confiscating fourteen or fifteen trading vessels moored in the port, and belonging to people of the Island. Preparations for the attack of the Venetian coast then commenced. Floating batteries and gunboats received their complement of artillery, and had all their masts taken out, in order that they might offer a smaller mark to the enemy. They then repaired to a neighboring bay for gun practice, which, owing to the haste with which they had been fitted out, they had not yet had an opportunity of making. At the same time, Commandant BOURGOIS, of the Mogador, made repeated and successful trials of powerful sub-marine petards against the stockades constructed on the model of these which bar the entrances of the Chioggia, Malamocco, and Lido, the three Venetian ports. Eight hundred men were left in garrison at Lussin, where stores of provisions and coal were established, and distilling machines were erected upon the beach for the purpose of converting the sea water into fresh. A small hospital was also fitted up there for the sick, and a ship was converted into a floating one for the reception of wounded. On the 6th of July two large transports arrived at Lussin, bringing 3,000 infantry, which were at once distributed among the men of war. At the same the Admiral learnt that Gen. WIMPFEN was coming to take the command of the troops that were to be landed, and on the 7th came a dispatch with the Emperor's orders to attack the external defences of Venice. The fleet was ready, the departure was fixed for the 8th, and the combined attack by the fleet and expeditionary corps for the 10th. Two Tuscan gunboats were the only vessels that were to remain at Lussin. All were confident of success. At daybreak on the 8th steam was up, and the fleet was quitting the port, when the *Eylau* arrived, dispatched the previous evening by Admiral JURIEN, with a letter from the Governor-General of Venetia, and a dispatch from General FLEURY, then at Verona. The armistice had just been signed—the Emperor's orders were to suspend all acts of hostility. This unexpected event did not prevent the departure of the fleet from Lussin. The Admiral "even thought that the presence of a numerous fleet before Venice would derive new and great importance from the suspension of hostilities." Way was made, therefore, to the Venetian coast, and at sunrise on the following day the whole fleet, amounting to 45 vessels of all classes, anchored in five lines parallel to the shore, in sight of the domes of St Mark. The Admiral obtained a pass from the Austrians for an aide-de-camp, whom he dispatched to Valleggio with a report to the Emperor, who replied by an autograph letter, ordering the fleet to return to Lussin. The Admiral concludes the long report; of which I have given you an abstract, in the following words:

"The rest is known to your Excellency. You know that abnegation is a necessary and essential virtue of our profession; the sailors of the Adriatic fleet, deceived in their hope of seeing great efforts of activity crowned by an honorable participation in the glorious labors of the army, yet rejoice in the triumphs in which it has not been given to them to share with arms in their hands, and associate themselves in the joy as well as in the gratitude of the country."

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Disturbances of Friendly Relations—Popularity of the French—Troops Recalled from the Rhine—An Expedition to Japan.

STATE OF GERMANY.

Advices from Berlin of the 4th inst. says:

The news of the dissolution of the French Army of Observation has produced a very favorable effect here. Prussia will at once countermand the concentration of troops on the Rhine.

According to a communication made to Baron DE BUDBERG, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, who returned to his post yesterday, the Emperor ALEXANDER will visit our Court in September. He will fetch the Empress Dowager, and go with her to Warsaw to attend the grand manœuvres which are to take place near that city.

Prussia is about to send some vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications with that country. The frigate *Thetis* and the corvette *Arcona* have been selected for the purpose. They will leave towards the end of the month, and remain absent for three years. A councillor of the Prussian Legation will accompany the expedition, to carry on negotiations with the Japanese Government.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The fruits of the peace of Villafranca are very bitter in the mouths of the Prussian Ministers. M. VON SCHLEINITZ, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, sits patiently at his office, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, instead of following the Prince Regent to Ostend, in the hope that the Austrian apologies may still be forthcoming. But Austria is in no hurry to acknowledge that her accusations are unfounded, and she rather, on the contrary, expects that Prussia will apologize to her. The history of the negotiations between the two States from the month of February to the present time has been given to the public in a small yellow pamphlet, compiled from official information, but not bearing any official character. This was the *mezzo termine* chosen by M. VON SCHLEINITZ as preferable to an official bluebook. The color is different, but the effect is the same, and M. VON SCHLEINITZ is, consequently, exposed to the scoldings of the Austrian Minister just as much as if he had taken his own defence in hand himself.

This rupture—for it is almost a rupture—between Austria and Prussia presents great dangers to Germany. The Princes of the smaller States, seeing the hopelessness of looking for protection from the most powerful members of the Bund, are turning their thoughts towards Paris. The representatives of some of them are already rubbing their noses on the Imperial threshold, and applying in very loud whispers for pardon. In Darmstadt the police have ordered all works offensive to France to be removed from the booksellers' windows. In Wurtemberg the prohibition to export horses has been repealed, without consulting the other States of the Zollverein. The prohibition was not a formal resolve of that body, but agreed to in an unofficial way; each Sovereign can therefore legally exercise his own discretion in the matter.

America and Mexico—The New Project of a Treaty.

From the London Times' City Article, Aug. 9.

The Mexican intelligence to-day from New-York is of more than ordinary importance to the bondholders, since, supposing the treaty which is [illegible] have been arranged by the United States [illegible] JUAREZ at Vera Cruz to be finally ratified, [illegible] will from that moment virtually pass under American sway. The whole North of Mexico will [illegible] up to settlers, who will not only have the privilege of a free entry of goods, but also of calling in [illegible] States troops to their assistance whenever they may happen to have difficulties with the native population. The transit routes ceded respectively from the western border of Texas to the Gulf of California, and from ocean to ocean by the Tehuantepec line, will, unlike the several transit routes in Central America, be exclusively under American control, since the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty have no bearing upon them. With such powers the absorption of the Mexican Republic can be carried on at leisure, and without provoking the savage, but vain resistance that might be incurred by more direct proceedings. That the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world cannot be doubted, but the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized is an anxious question. If the American Government desire an opportunity to benefit the financial reputation of their countrymen, they will manifest it by protecting at every step the interests of the foreign bondholders of Mexico, bearing in mind that not a single privilege of the soil over which they are acquiring control can rightfully be alienated so long as these claims remain unsatisfied. According to the present accounts, one of the latest acts of JUAREZ [illegible] been the issue of a decree confiscating [illegible] Church properties in Mexico, worth in the [illegible] gate $20,000,000, or more than double the [illegible] amount due to the bondholders. If he succeed in enforcing this, it will be only through the moral and material aid afforded by America, [illegible] will be a duty, therefore, on the part of that [illegible] to recognize the responsibility thus assumed. [illegible] also to be remarked that, owing to a portion of the Customs' duties being pledged to her foreign creditors, Mexico has no right to grant, as JUAREZ proposes to do in the present treaty, free importation for [illegible] States goods at any specific port, whether in the Gulf of California or elsewhere. These points, it is [illegible] will receive attention from the English Government. Meanwhile, however, it is far from certain that the treaty will be adopted. When it comes before the Senate at Washington it will be viewed, perhaps, solely as a party question, and will be accepted or rejected on the ground only of its influence on the nominations for the next Presidential contest.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	
Glasgow	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Aug. 24	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Aug. 27	New-York	[illegible]
North American	Aug. 27	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	
United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
Canada	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	
De Soto	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton—Miss Anna Helen Kolthoff, Mr. Schiff and lady, Mrs. Woodman and 4 children, J. Harjes, Capt. Cavendy, F. Hobse, Mrs. Brownlow and 3 children, J. Von Sergen, Mrs. Peppe and 2 children, R. Wilkens, Mrs. Zinn, J. Brull, E. Birshopp lady and 4 children, S. Stelling, E. Dumplemann, L. Heusmann, Mrs. Mangless, Miss Phillips, Manuel Armida, of Cadiz, (died on the voyage,) A. Besher, F. Anto. Espana, Col. N. Perzel lady and 4 children, and 452 in the steerage.

In brig J. R. Nevins, from East Harbor—Miss M. Smith, W. Seaman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises... 11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 00 | Gov. Island. 3 49 | Hell Gate... 5 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamers F. Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore; Thos. Swan, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B Cromwell & Co.

Ships Cynosure, Harris, New-Orleans, J. A. McGaw; Rock Light, Badley, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Barks Celia, (Br.,) Dolby, Halifax, Hamilton Bros.; C. F. Truitt, Skull, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Acadia, Pinkham, Sydney, C. B., Walsh, Carver & Chase; Emily, (Montevid'n,) Pirondella, Cadie and Palermo, Draper & Devlin.

Brigs Catherine, King, St. John's, A. Smithers & Co.; H. A. Campbell, Stevenson, Wilmington, Merrill & Abbott; Lincoln, Cornwallis, Mangaults, Miller & Houghton; Torrent, Montgomery, Sombrero, Wood & Grant; Pepe, Bertram, Cadiz, P. Harmony's Nephew.

Schooners Ann Cole, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co.; E. Tuttle, Bunnell, Turk's Island; Jno. Aumack, Pearce, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Commerce, Daniels, Norfolk, M. Bepell; Jas Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Champion, O'Donnell, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; D. B. Sayles, Tilton, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co; Celestia, Redfield, Hartford, H. J. Rackett; J. A. Woodhouse, Brazos, ——; W. Hunter, Baker, Savannah, D. C Murray.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Bremen, screw,) Wessels, Bremen Aug. 6, and Southampton 9th, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. 18th inst., lat. 45 11, lon. 52 6, saw Br. ship Adept, bd. E. 20th inst., lat. 42 50, lon. 63 50, saw Br. steamship Adelaide, bound for St. John's and Galway.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Layfield, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Helene, (Russ.,) Bruncken, Bremen July 11, with mdse. and 8s passengers to E. Pavenstadt. Aug. [illegible] lat. 50 12, lon. 38 24, saw an Am. ship showing 387, 2d pendant, stg. E. Aug 9, lat 49 04, lon. 48 45, saw several icebergs. Aug. 11, lat. 47 27. lon. 50, spoke Br. ship Arthur, stg. E. Aug. 20, passed the wreck of a schooner, waterlogged, &c., (the Wm. L Richardson.)

Ship Belle of the Ocean, Read, (of Providence,) Liverpool, July 1, with coal and mdse. to master. Lat. [illegible], lon. 12 50 passed ship Lizzie Oakford standing eastward. Lat. 44 20, long. 50 45, spoke fishing Schr. Helen, (of Marblehead,) with 4,000 fish. Lat. 43 22, lon. 54 53, [illegible] ship Armoriel, (of Bath,) 18 ds. from Havana, had been in collision, on the night of the 12th inst., with an unknown Schr. Lost jib boom and split sails.

Brig George Albert, Rice, Port-au-Prince Aug. [illegible], with logwood to Delafield & Wilson. Left barks Ariel, [illegible]man, for New-York next day; Brewer, Cox, do., [illegible]; brigs Pico, Teal, for Boston, ldg.; Bird of the Wave, [illegible]ner, do. do; Truxillo, Mulligan, hence, just arrived; schr. Sarah, Burton, from Boston, do.

Brig Magnet, (of Newport,) Shacford, from Scotland 42 ds., with pig iron to P. I. Nevins & Son; 19th inst., 40 miles S. S. W. of the South Shoal, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 200 tons with nothing but bowsprit standing, water-logged and abandoned. (Schr. Wm. Richardson before reported.)

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, (of Rockland,) with lime.

Brig Mary Morton, (Br.,) Smith, (of Windsor,) 10 ds., with plaster.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, (of Surry,) 8 ds., with stone.

Brig Charlotte, (Br.,) Goldsmith, Lisbon 42 ds., with mdse to Galway, Casado & Teller.

Brig Young Republic, (of Portland,) Libby, Cardenas 9th inst., with sugar to J. W. Delano.

Brig J. B. Nevins, (of Eastport,) Tilley, East Harbor July 3, with salt to C. E. Knox.

Bark Theadore Voss, (Meck.,) Moller, Leghorn [illegible] ds., and Gibraltar 60 ds., with marble, &c., to order.

Bark Florida, (of Philadelphia,) Munday, Cienfuegos Aug. 1, with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Goodall, (of St. Mary, Ga.,) 12 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Nicanor, Small, (of New-Haven,) 2 ds. in ballast.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, (of Boston,) 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L Rowe.

Schr. Village Belle, Harvey, (of Windsor, N. S.,) 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Texas, Jones, (of Portland,) 7 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Republic, Hall, (of New-Bedford,) with oil for Albany.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, (of Boston,) with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Eleanor, Dearborn, (of Port Jefferson,) 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. P. M. Bonney, Reynolds (of Falmouth,) 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, (of Boston,) 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, (of Harwick,) 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Coker, (of Boston,) with linseed to master.

Schr. Boston, Huckins, (of Calais,) with lumber to Jed. Fry.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Ferris, (of Boston,) 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. New-York, Hallett, (of Boston,) 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Orion, Davis, (of Fall River,) 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr Merlin, (Br.,) Vogliner, (of Liverpool, N. S.) 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Revere, (Br.,) Hilton, Yarmouth, N. S., 5 ds., with fish and plaster to Sturges & Co.

Schr Constitution, Strout, Millbridge 4 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Boston, Sewell, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to J. McKee.

Schr. Laura M. Margam, Whalin, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish so master.

Schr. John N. Genin, Phillips, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. (Arr. 20th.)

Schr Virginia, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Jameson, Rockland 3 ds., lime.

Schr. Chief, Marble, Somerset 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchill, Mitchill, Machias 4 ds., spars.

Schr. Thetis Norris, Harwich, in ballast, for Rondout.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Elizabethport, coal, for Bath.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Boston.

Schr John O Ireland, Baker, Boston.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, (of Boston,) with linseed to master.

Schr. Charter Oak, (of Boston) with linseed to master.

Sloop Mary Atwater, Doman, Sussex 2 ds., in ballast.

Sloop Mount Hope, Smith, (of Taunton,) 3 ds., with nails.

BELOW—Two barks.

WIND—During the day from N. N. E to S. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. ships Joseph Peabody, Weston, Manilla; James Littlefield, Potter Calcutta; Alma, Graves, Calcutta.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod—Steamer City of New-York, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

NASSAU, Aug. 9.—The brig Xereyano, (Br.,) from St. Domingo, with a cargo of 2,400 bags coffee for London, was wrecked at Bird Rock about the 1st inst. Her cargo is reported nearly all saved dry, and sold at Long Cay at 8½ to 9½ per cent.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

Spoken, &c.

Glad Tidings—ship, for New-Orleans, Aug. [illegible], lat. 39 17, lon. 73 15.

Mimosa—ship, stg. S. W., was signalized, July 26, lat. 38 01, lon. 41 02.

Foreign Ports.

At Cientuegos, Aug. 11, bark Carniola, from Pensacola disg., brig Dunkirk, for New-York Aug. 1.